

Pratts

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

ABOUT
HORSES
COWS AND
HOGS



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Pratts,

Things You Ought to Know

About

Horses, Cows, and Hogs



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Things You Ought to Know

... ABOUT ...

HORSES, COWS

and

HOGS



Success with horses to-day means that they must be stabled right, fed properly, and cared for in an intelligent manner. There can be no guess work. Read, study, and improve. The demand for good horses was never greater, but the kind demanded must be bred and fed in an up-to-date manner. There were nearly fourteen million horses in the United States ten years ago. On New Year's day of 1909 the number had more than doubled, or, in other words, had increased to nearly thirty millions. Their average value in 1900 was \$44.61; in 1909, \$95.64.

Buying a Horse

SEE the horse in his stall. If he has a spavin he will hop on one leg when made to "get over," or jerk it up as he backs out if he is affected with chorea (St. Vitus' dance). In the latter disease the tail is suddenly raised, and quivers when the animal backs out of stall. Watch to see if the horse "cribs" and "sucks wind"; also that he is not vicious in the stall. Stand him at rest on a level floor before exercise. If he is lame he will rest the sore foot. Examine both sides of the horse. The dealer may stand the "bad side" next to a wall. Pick up each foot in turn. Suspect something wrong if he wears bar shoes, special shape shoes, leather

The United States battleships received their coal drawn by horses fed on Pratts Animal Regulator. YOUR horses will do more work if given Pratts. If they DON'T—get your money back.

Honolulu Construction and Draying Company, Limited, Honolulu, Hawaii, October 20, 1909, write:—"We are happy to say that Pratts Animal Regulator worked wonders with our stock in putting on flesh after the very hard work in coaling the Pacific fleet. Would recommend its use in every stable."

soles or rubber pads. Remove all such things and examine carefully before buying. Good feet are of vital importance. Reject for contracted feet, steep heels, shrunk frogs and bars, dropped soles, corns, quarter, cracks and signs of founder. See that hoof dressing does not cover evidences of unsoundness. Following bad attacks of founder the hoof grows out long at the toes, shows marked grooves and ridges, is convex at the points of the frogs, and the horse tends to thrust his forefeet out in front when standing, and walks and trots on his heels. Ringbones are indicated by hard bony enlargements on the pastern; sidebones, by similar enlargements at the quarters just above juncture of horn and hair. Examine front of knees for scars indicating results of stumbling and falling. Similar scars on the inside of knees and fetlocks indicate objectionable cutting and interfering. Shoulders and hips should be smooth, well covered, and free from tumors or sores. No sores should be seen on back or top of neck under collar. Examine teeth for age and soundness. See that eyes are of like color, are sound, and the eyelids whole.

The horse should allow one to examine his ears, and should neither hold them absolutely still nor keep them constantly moving. Still ears may indicate deafness; restless ones, poor eyesight or nervousness. See that the horse goes sound and does not "roar" when galloped. Give him all the water he will drink before testing for "wind." It will bring out the characteristic symptoms of "heaves" if he has been "doped." Heaves is indicated by labored bellows-like action of the abdominal muscles when breathing. Examine the nostrils, as sponges or squeezed lemons may have been inserted to hide roaring. A spavined horse starts out lame for a few steps or rods and then goes sound. A lame shoulder causes dragging of the toe and rolling when in motion. A ringbone causes an extra long step and lameness increases with exercise. Stifle lameness causes walking on the heels of shoe and consequent wearing of the iron. Hip lameness causes outward rolling of the leg in trotting, and wasting of the muscles of stifle and hip leads to a characteristic drop, often due to an attack of azoturia. See that the horse's tail is sound, has not been joined on and is free from sores, tumors or evidences of recent docking. Always remember to back the horse as well as drive or ride him and see that he is not only sound and gentle, but suitable for the special work he will be required to do.

Feeding the Adult Horse

A grown work horse requires daily about one pound of grain (concentrate) for each hundred pounds of live weight. Of hay he will need a slightly larger amount, or about fourteen to eighteen pounds a day, accord-

ing to size, weight, and character of work done. The idle horse will do well on less grain and more roughage. For a farm horse, 10 pounds of oats, 5 pounds of corn, and 3 pounds of bran, divided into three equal feeds, will make a suitable ration for one day. The corn may be fed at noon to give variety. For the evening meal crushed oats, bran, and a few handfuls of cut hay, wetted and salted, will be relished. The bulk of the hay should be fed at night, and but two or three pounds of it at noon, during hot weather. Avoid dusty hay. Clover hay is apt to be moldy. It is suitable food for work horses, or idle drafters, if sound and not too liberally fed. Increase the corn in cold weather. Omit it in hot weather entirely. Alfalfa is of high feeding value, but if moldy, or fed as a well-nigh exclusive ration, is apt to injuriously affect the kidneys. It is deemed unsafe food for stallions, as it is said to induce impotence or sterility. Horses should masticate their food instead of having it ground for them. Allow free access to rock salt. Green grass is best for idle horses. It tends to soften and open work horses. If used in summer, turn the horses on grass at night and feed dry hay before working. When dry bran is fed daily a bran mash on Saturday night can safely be given. The sudden feeding of a bran mash, cooked food, or any change of food may cause colic.

A tablespoon of Pratt's Animal Regulator once or twice a day, mixed with the feed, will sharpen up the animal's appetite, keep its coat smooth and glossy, and keep the blood cool, bowels regular, and digestive organs in prime condition, enabling the animal to obtain the full benefit of every ounce of feed eaten.

Watering Horses

Horses should drink before they eat, unless they have ready access to fresh water. It is best to allow drinking water often in small quantities, even if the horse is hot. So used it will not hurt him. The horse's stomach holds three and one-half gallons. Water flows through the stomach, along seventy or more feet of small intestine, into the "waterbag." Hay is not digested to any extent in the stomach. That organ cares for the concen-

Teamsters always give Pratt's Animal Regulator the severest tests. Their horses must be in prime condition every minute of every day. Pratt's Animal Regulator is guaranteed to keep them right up to the mark, or money refunded.

Dot Boyle, St. John, N. B., September 25, 1908, says:—"At the request of Mr. R. J. Cox of this city I was induced to try Pratt's Animal Regulator, and now, after a careful test, I unhesitatingly say it is the best tonic and regulator for horses and cattle I have ever used. I recommend it to all teamsters whose horses are hard worked. It keeps them in a healthy and robust condition and greatly improves their appearance."

trated food. Theoretically a horse should drink first, then eat hay, then grain. Practically no great amount of water should be taken just after a meal as it tends to flush undigested food out of the stomach; nor should it be given soon after a meal. It is the custom of withholding water at noon and evening and then allowing the horse to drink all he wants from the trough while his stomach is full, that causes derangement. Water drawn straight from the well may too suddenly chill a tired, hot horse. Water from the tank will not do this. In hot weather give cold water in small quantities often while the horse is at work.

Ventilation

Fresh air is as necessary as food. On entering a stable, no appreciable odor should be noticeable, nor any great difference in the temperature of the air indoors, compared with that outside. Perfect ventilation at all times supplies an adequate amount of fresh air without causing a draft and in such a way as to remove all noxious gases. The upper parts of stable windows should be made to open inward, ventilating flues and shafts should be sufficient in number and size and scrupulous cleanliness should be observed. Diseases are common in all stables where ventilation is imperfect and it is waste of good food to attempt to keep a horse in good condition in such a place.

Bedding

A horse needs most of his bedding material at the sides and back of his stall. Prefer wheat or rye straw to oat straw or coarse hay. The latter are more likely to be eaten and rot quickly when wet. Avoid dusty bedding. Remove manure as quickly as convenient and air-dry soiled and wetted bedding in a shed or unoccupied stall. Never fork it up under the manger to heat and generate irritating gases under the horse's nose. Bed with baled shavings or sawdust if a horse eats his bedding; or provide a muzzle. When any horse habitually works the bedding from under his hind parts at night and so keeps his hocks skinned, put a straw or hay mat on the floor of the back part of the stall and cover it with bedding. Always use baled shavings of sawdust for a lame horse in a box stall and for any horse that has to lie down a great deal on account of sickness or injury.

Blanketing

Farm horses do not need blanketing in the stable under ordinary circumstances. A thin sheet in the stable keeps off flies and dust and is necessary. If a horse sweats under the blanket, uncover his rear parts.

Always tuck the blanket about a horse's chest when standing on the street in inclement weather, or when cooling off, or sick from a lung trouble in the stable. If a horse does not shed off readily in spring, blanket him heavily and run him until he sweats. Put on several blankets when a horse has a chill and two when he has pneumonia. Rubber loin covers, used on carriage horses in wet weather, should be perforated.

Grooming

Thorough grooming is absolutely necessary to good health. Rough grooming with a sharp comb is positive torture to a thin-skinned horse. Do the work gently and use the currycomb chiefly to clean the brush. Depend upon brushing, rubbing and massaging to get rid of dust and dandruff and to put on polish. Never use a currycomb below knees or hocks. Wash roots of mane and tail often with cold water. After washing legs, especially hairy legs, always rub perfectly dry with sawdust. If this cannot be done do not wash the legs. Let mud dry on; then rub and brush it off. Allow every work horse a roll on the ground in summer after removing harness.

Clipping and Singeing

The farm horse should not be clipped unless there is some good reason for so doing. It pays to clip a horse when he stays thin despite generous feeding, sweats in the stable, has a harsh, staring coat of hair, is hidebound and shows plain symptoms of chronic indigestion. Indeed, clipping often does much to cure such cases of indigestion. Where the horse has a good stable and can be blanketed comfortably after clipping, all of his coat may be removed; otherwise it is best to leave the hair on the legs and body and only clip the knees and hocks to a line with the breast collar and breeching strap and then along the belly. This partial clipping will stop sweating in the stable. After clipping, it is usual to singe off the long hairs under the jaws and where clipper marks show. In clipping a riding horse the coat should be left intact where the saddle rests.

Mr. Andrews saved one bushel of oats out of every five by using Prattts Animal Regulator.

Read the following unsolicited testimonial:

John T. Andrews, Brechin, Ont., September 1, 1908, says:—"I have used Prattts Animal Regulator and cannot recommend it too highly as a conditioner. I can keep my horses sleek and fat on about 25 per cent. less than the usual quantity of feed."

Structure of the Horse's Hoof

The horse's hoof is not an insensitive mass of horn, to be cut, rasped, burned, nail-pierced, and hammered without causing pain or injury. It is a thin mass of horn overlying and intimately attached to a sensitive, red, blood and nerve endowed tissue called the quick, which is capable of suffering excruciating agony. The outer wall is formed of numbers of small horn tubes secreted by fleshy fingers (papillæ) projecting downward into them from the coronary band, under the skin of the hoof-head. The inner wall is formed of 500 or more thin leaves of horn (insensitive laminæ), each pair of which embraces a fleshy leaf of pododerm (sensitive laminæ). The sole, formed of short horn tubes, grows from fleshy fingers projecting into them from the underlying sensitive pododerm. The bars are of like formation. They keep the heels apart and strengthen the walls and sole. The frog springs from the underlying fatty frog or cushion. The horny box of the foot encloses blood vessels and nerves, the pedal (coffin) bone, flexor tendon, synovial bursæ, navicular bone, coffin joint, lateral cartilages, and coronet bone. In health all of these organs perfectly fit and work inside the hoof, protecting them. The slightest change in the hoof leads to discomfort and disorder.

Nothing has ever been manufactured that is so beneficial for preserving the general good health of the hoof as Pratt's Peerless Hoof Ointment. It should be used by every horse owner, and where it is used regularly, foot troubles are unknown. It contains exactly what the feet require, and prevents and cures sore or tender feet, corns, contracted feet, scratches, quarter cracks, seedy toe, pumice foot, founder, sand and toe cracks, brittle hoofs and impaired frog.

Shoeing

The horseshoer should thoroughly understand the anatomy of the horse's foot. The toe grows down in about thirteen months, the quarters in three to eight months, according to depth and to the manner in which the horse is fed, and whether he is stabled or pastured. The shoes should be made to fit the hoof and need to be reset once a month. In preparing the foot the outer varnish should not be rasped off, but slight notches for the nail clinches are allowable. The sole should not be deeply cut or burned; the bars or frogs should be let alone; as few and as small nails used as possible, and no notch cut at the sides of the heels. Only loose, sloughing horn of sole and frog should be removed. The foot should be perfectly leveled before the shoes are nailed in place, and the latter should be of good material, not heavier than necessary and should press upon walls alone. Corns, lameness, navicular disease, and kindred foot troubles are sure to follow contraction of the hoof induced by cutting, rasping, burning, "opening," standing on board floors, irregular shoeing, and overworking on hard roads.



Care of the Stallion

The stallion that is to beget work horses should himself be able to work. Feed the stallion in such a way as will keep him in first-class condition for work. "Mashing" and "sloping" stallions fortunately are getting to be practices of the past. If the horse is not worked, give him six to eight miles of exercise every day. He should gain in weight during the breeding season, but will not need eggs, molasses, or flaxseed. Always exercise him before service. Do not feed hay and much drinking water before service in the morning. He should serve not more than twice a day, and will do best if not bred to over 80 to 100 mares in a season. Wash the parts often, but do not apply lard or any kind of grease. Water and bran are best for washing the sheath. A little coal-tar disinfectant may be added. A good tonic, such as Pratt's Animal Regulator, will be found of great advantage during the standing season.

Breeding and Gestation

Get the mare into good condition before breeding. She will "catch" most readily if bred about the ninth day after foaling. Have her tried again about the eighteenth, twenty-fifth, and thirty-second days after service. The period of pregnancy (gestation) of the mare is about forty-eight weeks, or in the neighborhood of 340 days. Wax appears upon the teats about three days before foaling. When this is seen or some days earlier, the mare should occupy a box stall and should be fed so as to keep her bowels active. When about to foal let her alone. It will be time enough to give aid when something is evidently wrong. Give none if the forefeet and head of the foal are coming in the natural position. Plenty of time

Horses always healthy because he uses Pratt's Animal Regulator faithfully once a day. There is a whole sermon in these few simple words from this California teamster.

O. B. Sutherland, Coalinga, Cal., October 6, 1909, says:—"I am a California teamster and have used Pratt's Animal Regulator for a long time. I can say for work horses it is all that could be asked for. I use it regularly once a day, and my horses are always healthy."

should be allowed for the pelvic ligaments to relax so that the foal may be born normally. Aid before relaxation has taken place may lead to the hind part of the foal wedging in the pelvis. Such cases often prove fatal. If the position of the foal in the womb is wrong, at once employ the graduate veterinarian.

Care of Pregnant Mares

The mare in foal should be carefully worked right up to foaling time. She must not be jerked, backed or worked in soft ground, manure, deep snow, or any rough or difficult place. Feed sound oats, corn, and bran. All hay, fodder, and other food used must be free from mold, taint, or ergot. The bowels should be kept active, but not scouring. Feeding bran, a little flaxseed meal, roots, or sweet silage tends to prevent constipation. If not worked, the mare should be kept in an open yard with shelter from storms. Daily exercise is absolutely necessary. One feed of corn fodder, one of hay, and a few ears of corn daily, with access to a rack kept well filled with fresh straw, is an economical ration for pregnant mares not worked during winter. The nursing mare should be fed a moistened mixture of equal parts of oats and bran, and one-fourth part of corn. If milk runs from the udder prior to foaling, lessen rich food and increase work or exercise. At such times the womb should be examined and, if found to be slightly opened, the foal is ready to come and may have to be removed.

If a tablespoon of Pratts Animal Regulator is mixed with the mare's feed once or twice a day it will not only tone up the mare, but prove beneficial to the foal.

Foaling Boxes for Mares

The pregnant mare should occupy a box stall not less than 10 feet by 12 feet in size. Dropsical swellings of the belly, udder, or legs of the pregnant mare usually come from lack of exercise and failure to lie down at night. The foal never should be allowed to arrive or remain in a dirty, dark, damp, germ-infected stall or stable. Remove all bedding. Scrape, scrub, and cleanse all woodwork. Scrape the floor; then saturate it with a solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper to a gallon of hot water. Wash the walls and ceiling with a 1-50 solution of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Then apply fresh-made lime wash, mix a pound of chloride of lime to each three gallons of wash. Put fresh, dry, clean bedding on the floor. When the foal comes, remove and burn or bury the afterbirth and soiled bedding; disinfect the navel of the foal; then turn the mare into a second box stall prepared in the same way as the first.

Care of New Born Foals

The moment the foal is dropped, wet the stump of its navel cord (umbilicus) with a 1-500 solution of corrosive sublimate to kill germs. Repeat the application twice daily until the cord shrivels up, drops off, and no raw spot can be seen. The cord should break when the mare rises after foaling or when the foal slides to the ground. If it does not break, make the mare get up. It is best for the cord to break in this way. Sometimes it does not, or cannot be made to break. In such cases tie around it a thin strong cord that has been soaked in a disinfectant; then cut the cord below the ligature. Remove the string as soon as possible; squeeze the navel with clean fingers, then saturate with the sublimate solution. If the foal is constipated at birth, insert a small thin tallow dip in its rectum or inject a mixture of cream and molasses. If this does not avail, give one to two ounces of castor oil in milk. Before the foal is allowed to suck for the first time, flush out the vagina of the mare with a lukewarm solution of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant (1 part Dip to 50 parts water) and wash the udder with a similar solution. Use the vaginal injection once daily for a week and wash the udder twice daily during that time.

Hand Raising an Orphaned Foal

Cow's milk may be used for this purpose. Select that of a cow that has recently calved, and prefer milk low in butterfat. The secret of success is to feed a little often from a perfectly clean bottle. Feed the milk blood warm from a scalded nursing bottle and large clean nipple. At first give half a cupful of milk once an hour. Sweeten the milk with granulated sugar or molasses. Add three or four teaspoonfuls of lime-water to each pint of milk fed. Dose with two ounces of castor oil in milk each time the foal scours and at such times stop feeding milk and in its place give warm sweetened water and lime-water. Soon the meals may be reduced to six times and then four times a day and in a month or less the milk may be fed from a well-scalded pail. Always feed less than the foal wants at a meal. Allow free access to fresh cold water. Commence feeding a little screened oatmeal as soon as the foal will take it,

**All the way from Africa comes news that
Pratts Animal Regulator builds up run-down horses.
If it does the work in that climate, no need to fear
it making good here.**

Thomas Wilson, Anecho, Togo, Africa, August 18, 1909, says:—"Pratts Animal Regulator has given my horse a most stately appearance. He was very much run down, but since using Pratts Animal Regulator, has become strong, plump, and robust. I afterward sold him for a very satisfactory figure and he has repaid his new owner by winning four first prizes."

and, as he takes to it, add a little wheat bran. At six weeks to two months old gradually substitute sweet skim milk for the new milk, adding lime-water twice daily. At three months skim milk may be freely used and once daily a little flaxseed jelly may be added. He will eat grass and hay about this time. Handle him daily and give him a companion in his pasture lot. As he develops, feed him generously on oats and bran in addition to grass and hay.

Scouring in colts is practically unknown where Pratts Animal Regulator is used.

Weaning Foals

If on the farm the foal may run with its dam when she is at work through seeding time. It is poor policy to allow the foal to follow the mare when she goes to town. At four weeks old begin feeding the foal bruised oats and fresh wheat bran. Moisten the mixture with new milk, or fresh skim milk, or with water sweetened with molasses if the foal is to be fitted for show. A double handful of the grain mixture fed three times a day will suffice as a ration for the first month; then increase it 50 per cent. and after the second month double it and continue this ration until weaning time. Never allow a foal to nurse when the mare comes in tired and sweaty. Milk the mare and feed her a pound or two of hay while she is cooling off; then turn in the foal. By weaning time the foal should be thoroughly trained to eat grain and grass. Feed oats, bran, and hay. Roots and silage also are useful as adjuncts to the ordinary ration. Do not grain the colts during the second summer, but allow a generous ration the second and third winter. At two years old they may do the harrowing and other light work.

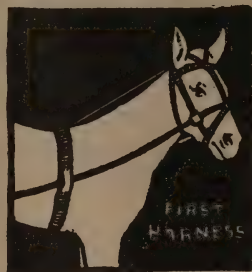
Mix with colt's feed once or twice daily Pratts Animal Regulator. This tends to prevent worms and keeps the blood and digestive organs in prime shape and the bowels regular.

Belly Rupture

Simply rubbing the navel two or three times a week with iodine ointment will hasten recovery, but many prefer to blister the part now and then with dilute sulphuric acid or a blistering ointment. Such irritants must not be applied to the scrotal hernia. Where the latter is seen to be increasing in size the colt should be castrated by the "covered method." If the navel rupture is enlarging, treat it by manipulating the bowel into place; then pull up the slack skin and sac and include them between wooden clamps, such as are used by some castrators of colts.

Breaking the Colt

Do not "break" him. That means breaking his heart or making him mean or sulky. "Train" and "gentle" him until he learns and knows what harness and work mean. Commence training a foal at birth. Handle and pet him. Put a halter on him when a week old and attach a short lead strap. Lead him about by this. Handle every part of his body until he is fearless of man. As he grows, accustom him to the feel of a straight bar bit which he will chew on and so harden his mouth. Accustom him to harness, bit by bit, put on in the stall. When he will wear all of it, put on a bridle, bearing rein, strong belly band, and pair of lines. Drive him about the yard and get him to stop and start when told "whoa" or "getup." It is most important to teach a colt to stand still when being harnessed and until told to start. After he can be driven by the lines, and understands going ahead, backing up, and turning, he may be gently harnessed in a strong-thilled breaking cart and taught the rest of the business.



Castration

As a general rule the colt should be castrated at two years of age. A horse castrated late is termed "a stag" on the market and does not sell well. Avoid castration during fly-time. The operation should be performed by an expert. After the operation make the colt take abundant exercise every day and rip the wounds open every morning until white pus is seen to flow. A collection of fluid ("water seed") also requires an operation by an expert. When castrating use freely some reliable antiseptic disinfecting agent. Pratts Dip and Disinfectant is excellent for this purpose.

Caring for colts is usually a mighty uncertain business, but you can see from Mr. Landis' letter that Pratts Animal Regulator solves the problem.

J. E. Landis, Eagle Grove, Iowa, September 17, 1906, says:—"I have used Pratts Animal Regulator for my weaning colts and have never found anything its equal. Have taken colts through the first winter up to grass time with their hair short and as round and plump as when they followed their mother."

Trimming Colts' Feet

If one side of a hoof happens to grow fast or break or wear off so that the foot does not rest flat on the ground the unnatural change of level throws the bones of the leg slightly out of position. If such a condition is allowed to continue for some time its results cannot be remedied. Distortion of the hoof often is the cause of a colt standing in-toed, out-toed, bow-legged, knock-kneed, calf-kneed, or sprung-kneed, or may aggravate a tendency in any one of these directions. Stand the colt upon a level floor once a month and carefully note the form, set and position of each foot; then do the necessary trimming and leveling by means of a coarse rasp. Let the frog, bars, and sole alone.

Drenching a Horse

Never pour medicine into a horse's nostrils. It will be likely to run down into the lungs and cause incurable pneumonia. To drench a horse back him into a stall. Throw a small rope over an overhead beam. Make a running noose in the free end and place it over the upper incisor teeth and gums, under the upper lip, and pull tight with the knot at centre pair of teeth. Now raise the horse's head just high enough to prevent the fluid from running out of the mouth, and the rope, as adjusted, will easily hold the head in the desired position. Put the medicine in a strong long-necked bottle. Insert the neck of the bottle just back of the bridle teeth and give the medicine in successive small quantities as swallowed. To encourage swallowing rub the roof of the mouth with the neck of the bottle or fingers, but do not squeeze the horse's throat, pull out his tongue, or shut off his wind. If he will not swallow, pour a teaspoonful of cold water into his nostril and watch him gulp. An excellent drenching apparatus is here illustrated. It may be made by any blacksmith and will be found useful in almost any barn or place where a horse has to receive medicine. This is a newly improved device for drenching and has never been used before. While it is well worth patenting, we freely give our readers the benefit of it.



DISEASES THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE

If horses and cattle were left free to roam as Nature intended, many of their present-day ailments would be unknown. The superior intelligence of man, however, soon recognized the value of their services and products, and centuries ago succeeded in training and domesticating these animals for the universal welfare.

The situation, therefore, is just this. Man has taken these animals from Nature's broad garden, and confined them to the narrow limits of stable and stall. No longer can they seek out and instinctively find just those roots, herbs, seeds, and barks which their system demands.

We, their keepers, must therefore supply to these dumb animals that which they require, but no longer can obtain for themselves.

This explains why Pratt's Animal Regulator has been used by successful horsemen for more than forty years, as it is largely composed of these same vegetable ingredients from Nature's garden.

In 1872 Mr. John S. Pratt, an experienced horse breeder, came to the United States from England, where animal regulators had been used for many years. He brought with him an old-established formula which had been thoroughly tested by himself and friends, and immediately started interesting street-car companies and horse owners in his preparation. His early success and the remarkable results obtained, resulted in the formation of the Pratt Food Company, by Mr. J. S. Keller, its President and Founder.

Merit and quality count, for from that day to this we have been furnishing Pratt's Animal Regulator to the livestock owners of America, three large factories now being required to supply the demand.

Hosts of imitators have sprung up, emboldened by our success, but Pratt's is always universally recognized as the original and most meritorious Animal Regulator on the American market.

It restores to the animals their natural constitutions and functions, supplying just that which they formerly had, but now lack. Pratt's Animal Regulator, while not a cure for every disease, is a positive preventive of the most common disorders. This we absolutely guarantee.

As a matter of fact, it has actually effected some remarkable cures. But there is one thing certain, it will positively aid digestion and insure the animal receiving full benefit of every ounce of food taken into the stomach. It will also purify the blood and keep the bowels free and regular. After you have accomplished these three things, you need not fear disease in the shape of colic, bloat, heaves, hide-bound, distemper, constipation, worms, and the like.

Our faith in Pratt's Animal Regulator is so strong that we are willing to have you select for a test an animal badly run down. We then will know that after you have given it a severe trial of this kind, you will agree with us that it pays to use it regularly, because, if you see that the blood, bowels, and digestive organs are properly regulated, you may then feel sure of getting more work from your horses, and more milk and butter from the cows, which means more money and more profit for you.

Livery stable keepers are about the keenest in the "hoss" business. They don't spend a dollar without getting at least 100 cents' value in return. Read this from Mr. Covillard:

C. W. Covillard, Hampden, Me., September 20, 1904, says:—"I have used Pratt's Animal Regulator for my horses in the livery business. It makes a saving in grain and keeps the horses in good, healthy condition. No horse owner can afford to be without it."

CARE OF THE FEET

Clicking

To prevent clicking, make the hind shoes thicker at the toes, gradually thinning toward the heels, not trimming the toe or wall so much in front. It will cause a slight delay in hind feet going over the toe, which will allow the front feet time to get out of the way.

Brittle Hoofs

When the hoofs are so brittle that they crack and will not hold nails, they may be quickly toughened up by applying Pratts Hoof Ointment to the juncture of the hair and horn every other night. This usually does the work in six weeks.

Hoof Packing

Do not pack horses' feet with cow dung. It tends to cause "thrush" and rotting of the horn. Wet clay is better. Packing is made necessary by wrong methods of shoeing and by standing horses on dry board floors. Soaking the feet in cold water several times a week and then applying any simple, greasy dressing material obviates the necessity of packing. A run on grass also is beneficial when the hoofs are hard and dry.

Hoof Dressing

The healthy hoof needs no dressing or blackening. Dressings are mostly used on hoofs from which the natural varnish has been rasped away. Such rasping is hurtful. No hoof dressing that contains strongly irritating or drying ingredients should be used. Pratts Hoof Ointment is a safe ointment and will give entire satisfaction.

Thrush

Symptoms.—Shown by a foul discharge issuing from the cleft of the foot, and usually attended with decay of the horn and a vile odor. The foot is hot and hard.

Cause.—In the fore feet, it is generally the result of navicular disease or contraction of the feet. In the hind feet it is entirely caused by filthy stables, allowing the feet to stand in decaying manure.

Treatment.—Have absolute cleanliness in the stable and stalls, disinfecting with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Wash the foot thoroughly with soap and water, and cut away all diseased and ragged parts as well as the white, powdery decayed horn and substance, even if the flesh is exposed and the frog much reduced. Then pour Pratts Liniment over the affected parts. If it is very bad apply a linseed, a wheat bran or an oil meal poultice for one or two days, then clean thoroughly and use Pratts Liniment, and pack cotton well into the frog to retain medicine and keep out dirt. Dress daily until cured. Another excellent remedy is to wash out diseased portion of hoof with one part Pratts Dip and twenty parts of water three times a day.

Canker

Symptoms.—Canker is very much like thrush, and rather an aggravated form of it. The discharge is more abundant and more offensive. It always commences at the seat of the thrush, but spreads over the sole. There will be large quantities of horn of a fungous character which flake and peel off. It may affect one foot or all the feet. Sometimes the treatment will cure all feet but one, where it seems to remain in spite of all remedies. Suddenly that foot may heal quickly and the horse seems sound, when it will break out in another foot.

Cause.—The same causes produce it that produce thrush, but it seems to be more constitutional.

E. L. P. Smith, Box 34, Allston, Mass., May 26, 1910, says:—"Shall be pleased to always recommend 'Peerless' Hoof Ointment to all horsemen I meet, as I know it is the best on the market as it has done much for horses on which I've heretofore used it. Too many merely 'shine' up horses' feet and cover them before cleaning same, and so lose the benefits accruing if used constantly. But I am a firm believer in Pratts 'Peerless' Hoof Ointment rightly applied."

Treatment.—Cut away every portion of the detached and diseased horn possible, and apply this dressing: Chloride of zinc, one-half ounce; wheat flour, four ounces. Mix. Apply to the foot dry.

Apply to the sound part of the foot before you dress with the foregoing, the following: Chloride of zinc, four grains; flour, one ounce. Mix.

Pratts Liniment should be applied every second day. It will usually effect a cure without the dressing mentioned above.

Tack on the shoe and pad well over the sole; confine the padding by pieces of iron running crosswise, with ends catching under the shoe. Repeat cutting and dressing every second day. As the parts get better, lessen space covered by the strongest dressing.

Pumice Foot

Symptoms.—A bulging down of the sole of the foot. The horse will walk on the sole instead of the wall.

Cause.—Horses are subject to it that have long, slanting, weak pasterns; hoofs marked by ringy growths of brittle character; flat sole and large frogs.

Treatment.—The most success can be had by attention to the shoeing, yet the natural weakness of the foot cannot be changed. A bar shoe should be prepared, the web covered with leather, the shoe nailed on with double the quantity of nails generally used, but smaller, leaving a bearing on the back part of the shoe for the frog. The whole hoof should be soaked an hour twice each day in a warm bath. Apply at night a poultice of 4 fluid ounces of glycerine, one quart of linseed meal and hot water. Then use Pratts Hoof Ointment around top of hoof and on bottom of foot.

The shoe should be changed and adapted to the foot as it changes and improves. It may take two or three months to produce any great change.



Seedy Toe

Symptoms.—A separation of two layers of horn which form the outside cover of the hoof. It commences at the toe, and can be seen when the shoe is off, or can be detected by tapping the hoof, which will sound hollow.

Treatment.—The horse must not be worked. All the outside portion of the hoof that has separated must be cut off every two weeks until the new hoof has grown out. Stuff with tow saturated with Pratts Hoof Ointment once a day.

Tread and Over-Reach

Symptoms.—A stepping of one foot on the other, which often results in wounding the coronets by the caulk.

Treatment.—Wash with castile soap and water into which Pratts Dip and Disinfectant has been mixed and apply Pratts Healing Ointment once or twice a day. Protect from dirt and dust by a cloth.

Corns

Symptoms.—A bruise on the sensitive sole, which makes a horny tumor. Most frequent on the inner side of front feet.

Cause.—Usually improper shoeing.

Treatment.—Remove pressure by cutting away over the corn and apply Pratts Hoof Ointment two or three times a day. Cover with oakum and keep in place with leathers. Use a bar shoe, and do not cut the sides of frog.

Gravel

Symptoms.—A breaking out at the top of the hoof. The horse will usually be lame.

Cause.—A small stone getting into a horse's foot and working up into the quick.

Treatment.—Clean thoroughly. Soak in a 5% solution of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, after opening up the wound, for 8 or 10 hours a day, and apply Pratts Hoof Ointment until cured.

Quittor

Symptoms.—A foul discharge from an opening in the horn or coronet.

Cause.—By a bruise of the sole, from a nail prick or from neglected thrush.

Treatment.—A dependent opening must be made, so that all matter can escape. Pass a probe down as low as possible. An injection of a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc should be used every day. Keep clean, and let treatment depend on extent and nature of disease.

Contracted Feet

Remove the cause by opening up the quarters, wash foot and apply Pratts Hoof Ointment at top of foot, both outside and inside. After hoof becomes pliable, spread heels with wedges and apply Pratts Hoof Ointment daily. Shoe with a convex shoe. Keep foot bandaged for two to three weeks, and continue with ointment after bandages are removed.

Sand Crack

Symptoms.—An open fissure in the wall of the hoof. Horse will be lame and blood will ooze from the opening.

Cause.—A strain, defect in secretion, etc.

Treatment.—Remove shoe, and poultice. Open crack and remove horn from each side in contact with coronet for the space of an inch. Apply Pratts Hoof Ointment and cover with oakum. Use bar shoe and blister the coronet. Open crack and remove horn from each side in contact with coronet to a V shape for the space of an inch.

Quarter Cracks

Cut top of hoof above the crack deep enough to draw blood. Soak foot in hot water, apply Pratts Hoof Ointment and cover with oakum. Pare out sole and open heel—blacksmith must use care in expanding. Apply Pratts Hoof Ointment daily to the coronet and frogs—this is very important. Use bar shoe.

Founder or Laminitis

Symptoms.—An inflammation of the entire foot which causes such intense pain that the animal cannot stand. The pulse is strong, thick and throbbing, and the horse lies down with legs stretched out.

Cause.—Over-exertion, or after-effects from chilling, inflammation of the lungs, bowels or mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes, etc.

Treatment.—A case of acute laminitis is curable, if taken in time. Remove the shoe, and soak the feet in warm water for 6 or 8 hours and repeat in 2 or 3 days, then poultice entire foot with bran and boiled carrots or slippery elm bark and linseed meal. Also apply Pratts Hoof Ointment at night all over the bottom of the foot and to all parts of the frog and at top of hoof joining the hair, and cover the entire wall of the foot. The horse should stand on a deep, soft bed. Dissolve 4 ounces salicylate of soda in a pint of water and give a tablespoonful three times a day. Give a purgative (about one-half the ordinary dose), and aconite (ten drops) every twenty minutes, until the animal perspires freely. Cover with blankets. Change poultices twice a day, and after removing, put the feet in hot water; continue for four days. Feed bran mash, vegetables and hay; no grain. Use wide-webbed shoes two weeks after recovery.

For Preserving General Good Health of Hoof

Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water, wipe dry and apply daily Pratts Hoof Ointment to the outside and to all parts of frog and bottom of feet.

For Growing New Hoof

Wash feet with soap and water, dry thoroughly and apply Pratts Hoof Ointment at night all over the bottom of foot and to all parts of the frog, and at top of the hoof joining the hair, and cover entire wall of the front.

Soak in hot water for 8 or 10 hours a day for 2 or 3 days, then apply Pratts Hoof Ointment.

For Sore or Tender Feet

Follow directions for growing new hoof. Pack with a good hoof packing. This will take out all the soreness and fever, and result in a tough, healthy hoof.

Puncture and Wounds in the Foot

In all cases, the opening or puncture in the hoof must be made larger, so as to give free vent for the matter which is sure to form. If this is not done, quittor will follow. Then dress with Pratts Hoof Ointment.

While working the horse, a pledget of tow, covered with Pratts Hoof Ointment, may be placed in and over the puncture and confined; but it must not be allowed to remain after the horse returns to the stable. Soak the feet for 8 or 10 hours a day for 2 or 3 days in a 5% solution of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant and apply the Ointment. Horse will not have proud flesh when this remedy is used.

CARE OF THE TEETH

Bad Teeth Cause Many Diseases

The horse has two sets of teeth—the temporary or colt's teeth and the permanent or horse teeth. There are twenty-four temporary teeth, twelve grinders and twelve front teeth. The permanent teeth are forty—twenty-four grinders, twelve front teeth and four tusks, except in mares, who seldom have tusks. The age of a horse can be told more or less accurately by the teeth.

The teeth are liable to disease and should be closely watched. A molar tooth frequently projects into any vacancy in the upper jaw caused by the loss of a tooth, and, having nothing to keep it down, finally pierces the gum of the jaw. This makes it difficult for the horse to eat, and a mouthful of half-chewed food will be thrown out. This sometimes causes nasal gleet. Long teeth can be cut off with a pair of molar cutters. In some cases the molars are worn off by unequal action to a knife-like edge and cut the sides of the mouth. These troubles can be relieved by a tooth rasp. Bad teeth are often an unsuspected cause of indigestion, loss of condition, bad coat, slobbering and other troubles which puzzle the owner. Horses very often have decayed teeth and suffer with toothache. These teeth should be removed.

Blind Teeth

Blind teeth, or more properly "Wolf Teeth," are little teeth situated one on each side of the upper jaw in front of the first upperjaw tooth, and are harmless. They never hurt the eyes, the sight, or cause swellings. When swellings and sores are seen on a horse's face, you will find it is caused by a decayed jaw tooth, which should be removed. The swellings seen on colts' faces are caused by the caps or colt's teeth not shedding. These caps should be removed with a pair of forceps.

Slobbering

Usually caused by irregular or sharp teeth, from some inflammation of the mouth or tongue or from eating certain kinds of clover. Examine the teeth carefully and fix all that need attention. After the cause is removed, sponge out the mouth with an alum wash.

Tender Mouth and Sore Tongue

Many horses are afflicted with tender mouth. The corroding of an iron bit in the mouth of a thin-skinned animal will sometimes produce canker. The headstall too tightly buckled will often cause tenderness and sore mouth.

The tight check-rein is another source of trouble. Be sure and have both rein and bridle of proper length. Keep the bit silver-plated or covered with a firm piece of calf-skin, the seam on the lower side of the bit. A rubber-covered bit will often relieve the trouble. A lotion of an ounce of tannic acid in a pint of water, applied daily, will often produce a cure and toughen the skin. Never put an ice-cold bit in a horse's mouth. It is not only cruel but injurious. Always warm it between your hands first.

When the tongue is sore, which is usually caused by eating harsh grass, etc., feed bran mash, and dampen all grain, hay, etc., given. Sponge out mouth night and morning with alum water. Give Pratts Animal Regulator. It will regulate the system and hasten the cure.

Poulticing

Poultices are excellent for allaying pain, promoting suppuration, softening horn or other tissues, and bringing on a healthy action in wounds. There are many different ways of making them, usually of bran, but much better if made of equal parts of linseed meal and wheat bran. They should be made into a soft paste with hot water, and it is beneficial to add 15 to 25 drops of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Boiled carrots or turnips mashed up make a good poultice. A charcoal poultice is used when there is a bad odor to be destroyed. It is made by mixing wood-charcoal with linseed meal, which has been made into a paste with hot water.

For poulticing the feet, use a leather poultice, boot or a strong bag a little larger than the foot and tie above the fetlock. Poultices should be applied hot and kept moist with hot water, and changed once or twice a day, according to disease.

Giving Powders

Open the horse's mouth, take the tongue in the left hand, and empty the powder on the back part of the tongue—or they can be given in a little mash or gruel, well stirred.

Fomentations

Fomentation, or bathing, is the application to the skin or feet of hot water for reducing inflammation or swellings, and to allay pain. It is well to mix with the water several tablespoonfuls of Pratts Liniment. If chest, abdomen or loins is to be fomented, a blanket or large woolen cloth should be dipped in water as hot as the hand can bear it, moderately wrung out and applied to the part; the heat and moisture being retained by covering it with a waterproof sheet, dry rug or heavy, dry blanket. As soon as it has lost some of its heat, it should be removed, dipped, and again applied. To avoid removing the blanket every time, it can be securely fastened, and the hot water poured on the blanket at the top, so as to allow it to run down. The feet or legs can be bandaged and treated as above, or else placed in a bucket of warm water, containing a litter of moss or hay which will assist in retaining the heat.

Blister

No better blister is made than Pratts Spavin Paste. It is convenient and sure. Every horse owner should always keep a box ready for instant use. The price is but 50 cents, and it is the best known remedy for spavin, ringbone, sidebone, curbs, splints and enlarged joints. A blister sometimes used is made of one dram each of powdered cantharides, iodine and venice turpentine, and two ounces of palm oil.

Always cut or shave all hair from the place to be blistered, and only blister one spot at a time. Never blister when it is highly inflamed, or if it shows signs of erysipelas. Always tie the horse so he cannot bite the blister, which he will do if he can reach it.

The severity of the blister depends upon quantity applied and way it is rubbed in.

Giving a Ball

Care must be used so as to give it without danger to the administrator or to the animal. Hold the head high, and with the left hand grasp the tongue, gently pull it out and allow it to loll between the grinders. Have the medicine ball in the right hand and push it as far down the animal's throat as possible. The moment the right hand is withdrawn, the tongue is released. The operator then closes the mouth and watches the throat carefully, and the animal must not be allowed to lower his head until the ball is swallowed. The ball should always be soft, not over an inch in diameter by two inches in length, and the operator, unless experienced, should have an assistant.

Do not give a ball to a horse with sore throat, and if a horse chokes, lower his head at once.

Physic for Animals

Very often a sick animal only needs a purgative, to be followed by a good tonic and regulator to put him into condition. Any one of the three purgatives here given can be used for horses: Three-fourths to an ounce of aloes, made into a ball; or one pint of castor oil, given as a drench; or a pint of linseed oil used as a drench. Bran mashes also have a laxative effect; which can be increased by adding a pint of linseed meal and four to six teaspoonfuls of Pratts Animal Regulator.

For cattle, drench with a pound, or a little over, of Epsom salts dissolved in a

half gallon of water. Purgatives should always be followed by giving the animal Pratts Regulator. This is a tonic and regulator, and should be given with their feed. It will quickly build them up by putting every organ in condition. Where Pratts Animal Regulator is used, sickness is almost unknown.

GENERAL DISEASES

Abortion

Cause.—Fright, hard work, disease, bad food and numerous other causes. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Remove the mare at once from all other animals, keep her quiet and give warm mash and nourishing food with Pratts Regulator daily. Bury the fetus and disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Syringe vagina with one part Pratts Dip to 100 parts water.

Mares that have once aborted are apt to do so again, so during pregnancy they should have the best of care and proper food, air and water. Feed warm mash twice a week, and give Pratts Animal Regulator daily, and disinfect stable weekly with Pratts Dip.

Abscess

Symptoms.—A gathering of pus or matter in a sack on any part of the body.

Cause.—Distemper, impure blood or bruises.

Treatment.—Apply poultice; after abscess is open, clean thoroughly and wash with one part Pratts Dip to 100 parts water, and apply Pratts Healing Ointment.

Azoturia

Caused by overfeeding when the horse stands idle in the stable. When there is no work to do always stop feeding grain. Substitute bran mash, allow hay sprinkled with small quantity Pratts Animal Regulator, give a dram of saltpeter in the drinking water once daily for two or three days and exercise the horse daily by turning out or walking to halter. Azoturia is characterized by sudden sweating, knuckling, staggering, and paralysis when the horse is worked just after idleness, and the urine at time of attack is dark brown-red or coffee colored. Treat by instant rest, a physic, hot wet packs to loins, and removal of urine by means of a catheter. An excellent remedy is the following:

℞ Iodide of potash.....	1 ounce
Distilled water	12 ounces

Mix and give in two-ounce doses every two hours.

The veterinarian can best give remaining necessary treatment. Prevention is all important, simple, and certain.

Barb-wire Cuts

Clean with soap and water, and apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Pratts Healing Powder. They heal naturally and leave no dangerous scar.

Barrenness

Barrenness in mares may be caused by diseased condition of the ovaries, inflammation of the vagina, to a closure of the neck of the womb by breeding too young, from overfat condition, old age or improper food. If the animal is too fat, reduce the feed and give Pratts Animal Regulator daily, with a good balanced ration. This has frequently proved satisfactory.

The "yeast treatment" is now used to a great extent and is said to be good. It consists of dissolving the ordinary yeast cake, with warm water, to a paste, and leaving it stand from 12 to 15 hours. Then mix it with a pint of boiled lukewarm water and let it stand for about 10 hours. This entire amount should be injected into the vagina, by any kind of a syringe, when period of heat is first noticed, and she should be bred just before period is ended. Ordinary home-made yeast has also been used, and about the amount needed for an ordinary batch of bread used. If no syringe is at hand, use a hose and funnel.

Blind Staggers

Symptoms.—The animal will stop, stagger and frequently fall. Again will appear

as though frenzied, shaking his head and reeling. The brain, spine and nerves are affected.

Cause.—Generally supposed to be caused by eating mouldy corn or bad hay that contains the mould called "aspergillus glaucus." Caused also by brain disorder, and a tight fitting collar.

Treatment.—It is practically incurable. Very few animals ever get over it. Prevention is what is needed and horses given clean feed with Pratts Animal Regulator added to it daily, will never be afflicted with this disease. This Regulator is a tonic, purifier and sure regulator of the blood, liver, bowels and digestive organs.

Horses that are subject to these attacks should be given physics occasionally, and the above tonics regularly.

Bots

Bots are parasites found in the stomach of almost every horse.

Cause.—A species of gadfly deposit their eggs on the breast and legs of horses. These eggs quickly hatch, and the young irritates the skin which causes the horse to lick himself. In this way they are taken into the mouth, pass down and attach themselves to the stomach.

Treatment.—Bots are harmless unless they increase to such a great number as to block up the passage to or from the stomach. They are so tough and hard to kill that no remedy can be given to remove them that would not injure the horse. Generally a horse that becomes suddenly ill with symptoms that resemble colic, will be found to have colic, and the pain is not caused by bots. If you are unable to tell which it is, give a dose of Pratts Colic Cure and repeat in 20 minutes. Then give the horse a dose of Pratts Worm Powder in a hot bran mash. These bots remain in the horse during the fall, winter and spring, and in June or July they attain full growth, loosen their hold and are expelled.

If the horse's legs and breast during the summer are bathed with a solution of 1 part Pratts Dip to 50 parts water, the eggs will be destroyed and the fear of bots removed. Keep rock salt where the horse can lick.

Bronchitis

(Inflammation of the air passages)

Symptoms.—Breathes quickly, nose is red, mouth hard and dry, ears and legs cold, coughs, lack of appetite, and great thirst.

Cause.—Cold caught by horse when overheated; impure air in badly ventilated stables, run down condition, and cold and wet weather.

Treatment.—The nose bag, described on page 36, should be applied. The stable must be warm. Scalded hay should be bandaged to the throat and repeated as soon as cool; the body bandaged with flannels dipped in cold water, from the shoulder to the middle of the back, clear around the body of the horse, and renew just as soon as the heat of the body dries the blankets or flannels. Feed the horse on gruel mashes or soft food. After the horse has recovered, the dry blankets should be worn at least ten days in the same manner.

Give the following dose: Half a dram of belladonna, taken up in an ounce of water, and twenty drops of tincture of aconite added. Give every three-quarters of an hour until the horse is better.

If the bowels are costive, give injections of warm soap suds. If cough remains after horse is better, give one dram of iodide of potassium dissolved in a bucket of drinking water, one hour before each meal. Do this for one or two weeks. Give twice daily in the mash, Pratts Animal Regulator.

Capped Elbow

Is located on the elbow of front leg.

Cause.—By pressure of the shoe against it while the horse is lying down. Prevented by putting leather boots on the fore feet.

Treatment.—If it has just occurred and is inflamed, reduce it with cold water and use Pratts Liniment. If it has broken, syringe the boil out three or four times daily with the following: Carbolic acid, one ounce; tincture opium, four fluid ounces; soft water, one quart. Mix. Or use Pratts Liniment, which will be found to heal it quickly. If any callus remains after healing, or inflammation has gone down, use Pratts Spavin Remedy, or Pratts Spavin Paste—A Blister.

Capped Hock

Is an enlargement on the point of the hock and caused by striking the hocks against stall or swing-tree.

Treatment.—Use Pratts Spavin Remedy—A Blister, according to directions. Some light cases are cured by simply using Pratts Liniment, well rubbed in, twice a day.

Cataracts of the Eye

A capsular cataract is situated on the capsule which contains the lens of the eye, and is incurable. A milky cataract is a turbid condition of the fluid around the lens and is incurable. A spurious cataract is a spot behind the capsule and more in the interior of the eye. It presents a glistening metallic appearance and changes as viewed from different points, looking larger or growing smaller. Cured by treating the same as for inflammation of the eyes.

Catarrh

For nasal catarrh, steam the head with nose bag as described on page 36. Keep horse warm and well blanketed. Feed warm bran mash, and all other food to be dampened. Give Pratts Animal Regulator twice a day.

Choking

Choking affects an animal according to the different parts in which the obstacle may be lodged.

Treatment.—If it can be reached, the most simple means is to place the hand in the mouth and remove it. If this cannot be done, it requires an instrument called the probang, expressly made for that purpose. Always lubricate the throat with oil before using the probang, and gently manipulate the place where the obstacle is. If it is a high choke, the animal throws up its head and lowers its hind quarters. If it is a low choke, the animal refuses to eat, and when drinking, the water will be ejected by way of the nostrils; there is a discharge from the nose, saliva runs from the mouth and breathing is difficult.

If it is a low choke, Pratts Animal Regulator should be given frequently in double doses in gruel form, to physic the animal and keep the bowels loose; or give in one dose two fluid ounces of laudanum; two fluid ounces of sulphuric ether; mixed in half pint of water.

Colds

Symptoms.—A dull appearance of the horse, rough coat; the body will be hot in parts and cold in others; running of the eyes and a discharge from the nose.

Treatment.—Keep the horse warm and free from draughts; use nose bag as described on page 36, and give Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure according to directions. It never fails. Give nourishing feed with bran mash and Pratts Animal Regulator daily.

Colic

Common causes of colic are sudden changes of food; feeding too much or too seldom; when the horse is hot and tired; watering or working too soon after a meal; feeding new oats, or new hay, or grass; or, in short, anything that is apt to derange digestion. There are various forms of colic. In cramp (spasmodic) colic, pains come and go and the horse rolls violently and fearlessly. In wind (flatulent) colic there is bloating of the right flank and the horse lies down, rolls without violence, breathes with difficulty, paws, looks around at his sides and finds no relief. In bloat of the stomach, gas and fluid gush back and forth from the stomach to the throat; flanks may not show bloat; pain is steady but not violent; horse sweats; nostrils flap; pulse is fast and weak; countenance is haggard and anxious. In enteritis

Here's a \$2,400 registered stallion saved by a 50c. bottle of Pratts Guaranteed Colic Cure. Mr. Jett always keeps a full bottle in his stable ready for an emergency. Do you?

H. C. Jett, Elizabethton, Tenn., August 27, 1907, says:—"I have never known Pratts Colic Cure to fail to do the work. I had a very fine Percheron Stallion, valued at \$2,400.00, with a severe case of colic, and in less than a half hour after dosing him with Pratts Colic Cure, he was well."

C. D. Harned, Reno, Ill., writing August 4, 1910, says he has cured some of the worst cases of colic in his horses and never had a failure, and through him many of his neighbors keep it on hand all the time.

(inflammation of the bowels) pain is constant and severe; the horse makes frequent attempts to lie down but is afraid to do so; pulse and temperature run high; membranes of eyelids, nostrils, and mouth are red; bowels and bladder do not act; horse may walk persistently in a circle. In impaction of the bowels, pains are comparatively mild or fugitive; horse is restless, paws often, strains and passes no manure, or only a few balls covered with slime and streaks of white mucus. In gut-tie, hernia, and other absolute stoppage of the bowels, symptoms of enteritis are common and the horse may, when down, strain and then sit on his haunches. The latter condition, and enteritis, usually prove fatal. Wind colic may need prompt use of the trocar and cannula to puncture high up in the right flank for liberation of gas. In impaction, raw linseed oil should be freely given in repeated doses of one pint, and rectal injections of soapy warm water and glycerine will help. No irritants should be inserted in the vagina or sheath in any form of colic. Stoppage of urine is a result of pain, not the cause of colic. The urine will come when pain subsides. A good all-around colic remedy will be found in Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure. It is compounded from the prescription of a qualified veterinarian and has a record of curing 998 cases out of 1,000 treated.

Constipation

All horses should be given a warm bran mash weekly and Pratts Animal Regulator daily, and constipation will be unknown. Constipation is often the cause of hide bound, rough coat and loss of flesh. Give a good physic of linseed oil, aloes or castor oil, and use the Regulator mentioned above.

Coughs

Cause.—Chronic coughs are the result of distemper, sore throat, a neglected cold, catarrh or dusty hay, and frequently turn into heaves, bronchitis, etc.

Treatment.—Give only the best and most nourishing foods, dampening all of it. Keep horse warm, and blanketed in a well ventilated stable.

If there is a swelling of the throat it should be blistered with Pratts Liniment, or Pratts Spavin Paste—A Blister. Use Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure according to directions or give: Ten fluid ounces of tincture of squills; two fluid ounces of fluid extract of lobelia; thirty drops of fluid extract of gelsemium. Mix well and give a tablespoonful every day. Increase or decrease as necessary.

Curb

Symptoms.—A swelling at the back of the hind leg, three or four inches below the hock.

Cause.—From a sudden sprain, slipping, rearing or from hard pulling. It usually causes lameness.

Treatment.—Hot fomentations should be applied and rub with Pratts Liniment. Rest is absolutely necessary and a high-heel shoe should be put on at once. For an old curb, use Pratts Spavin Paste—A Blister. Apply every night until a watery discharge exudes through the pores of the skin; foment twice a day with warm water, and continue bathing for two weeks.

Cuts and Wounds

All cuts and wounds should be thoroughly washed with soap and warm water, to which has been added Pratts Dip. Then apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Pratts Healing Powder three times a day, rubbing in well.

Punctured wounds are serious and may lead to lockjaw; there is only one way to treat them—that is, to enlarge the opening of the wound to let the matter out. The inside of the wound is always the largest, as the skin always draws over it. The point of a sharp knife should be put into it nearly to the bottom of the wound and a short cut made downward. (The cut is of no importance and will heal.) Then apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Healing Powder three times daily, pushing well into the wound.

Diarrhoea

Symptoms.—At first it resembles colic, and will be followed by violent diarrhoea; the discharge soon becomes merely discolored water and smells bad; the horse is

Joseph Berry, 76 Clinton Street, Binghampton, N. Y., says:—"Pratts Healing Ointment cured a case of eczema of twelve years' standing when all others failed."

very thirsty, the pulse thick and feeble, the heart skips its beats, the position of the horse is something like colic, and he sweats freely.

Cause.—From diseased condition of teeth, eating rich, juicy food, drinking impure water or from overdose of physic.

Treatment.—Give every fifteen minutes: Sulphuric ether, one fluid ounce; laudanum, three fluid ounces; liquid potassa, half fluid ounce; powdered chalk, one ounce; tincture of catechu, one fluid ounce. Mix. Inject into the bowels, every twenty minutes by syringe, a quart of starch water containing an ounce of laudanum. Particular care should be taken, as the horse becomes better, then gradually reduce the number of doses to three times daily.

The bowels may be constipated afterward for two weeks. At the end of two weeks stop all medicine and pay attention to the food. Avoid bran mash. Much depends on the care at this time, and the constant using of Pratts Animal Regulator, with all feed, during his recovery. Feed lightly for first two or three days.

Disinfectant

All stables, pens, out houses, poultry houses and yards should be regularly disinfected every week; nothing better can be used than Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. This preparation is entirely free from all dangerous substances, arsenic, mercury, etc., but full of medicinal qualities and properties which make it most effective without the dangerous results which are experienced with many other preparations, such as carbolic acid, etc. It kills disease germs and prevents contagious diseases from spreading.

For household use Pratts Dip destroys and prevents roaches, bed bugs, ants, spiders, etc. Is one of the greatest disinfectants, deodorizers and purifiers manufactured, and should be used in all drains and closets. Excellent for stings, skin disease and sores. Homes, schools, hotels, hospitals and all public places should be scrubbed with water containing a small quantity of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Distemper

Distemper and Pink Eye are closely related and one is often mistaken for the other.

It usually affects colts between the ages of three and five years. If a horse is once afflicted it is immune from a second attack. The feature of distemper is the swelling under the jaw, the size indicating the severity of the case. The animal is dull; the head has a "poked-out" appearance; coughs; no appetite; feet are cold; saliva runs from its mouth; has catarrhal symptoms and difficulty in swallowing; the name "strangles" is often applied to it. When this swelling forms on the lungs, liver, etc., the case is aggravated and difficult to cure.

Distemper is contagious. It may occur at any time, but is most prevalent from September to April.

Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Cure will positively cure the disease at once. Blanket the horse and keep in a well-ventilated stable, free from drafts. Give cold water frequently in small quantities and feed with whatever he will eat. When an abscess forms on the outside and becomes soft, it should be opened and the soft parts surrounding it poulticed so that there will be no "bunch" left after it heals.

Epilepsy (Megrim)

A disease of the brain and nervous system.

Symptoms.—The horse, when violently attacked, will run into houses, fences and other obstacles. Sometimes the horse will fall and lie on the ground until the fit is over. Should a horse at any time act strangely, his actions should be looked into, as it may be a symptom of epilepsy. Regularity and care in feeding and driving

It will never fail to cure no matter how bad the distemper may be. Anyhow, we say to you, try Pratts Distemper Cure, and get your money back if you want it.

F. H. Patrick, Ivyton, Ky., October 20, 1905, says:—"We had a horse here that could not walk from the effects of distemper. His owner finally used a bottle of Pratts Distemper Cure and it was no time before the horse got well. Your preparation is a most meritorious one."

are necessary. There is nothing more successful for the prevention of epilepsy than the constant using of Pratts Animal Regulator. It has helped thousands of cases. Of course, it is necessary to use care in a case of this kind as to the feed of the horse and how he is worked.

Treatment.—A horse subject to epilepsy is dangerous to drive. In case of a sudden attack, dash cold water on the head and give a double dose of Pratts Animal Regulator at once, and after a movement of the bowels, reduce to the regular dose, or a quantity sufficient to keep the bowels regular. The following is also used: One-half fluid ounce of tincture of ginger; one dram of bromide of potassium, one dram of bromide of ammonium; mixed in half a pint of water and given in one dose twice a day, until the horse improves, and then reduce to once each day. Another remedy is one dram of oxide of zinc, given in the feed twice a day. The treatment is only palliative, and the horse cannot be relied on.

Epizootic or Epidemic Influenza

Often called "Pink Eye" on account of the membranes of the eye and nose being reddened.

Symptoms.—Almost identical with distemper, except that in distemper there may be fever, while with pink eye there is always fever. There are catarrhal symptoms, horse is dull, has trouble in swallowing, coughs, saliva runs from mouth and the head has a "poked-out" appearance. Also loss of appetite, cold feet and difficulty in swallowing.

Cause.—By bacteria floating in the air.

Treatment.—Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Cure, given as directed.

Excess in Urinating

This disease is known as diabetes, and occasionally results seriously. Sometimes it happens from giving a horse turpentine, which can readily be detected by dipping a piece of blotting paper in the urine, and placing it near the nose to see whether it has the odor of violets. If it has, turpentine has been administered to the horse. If sweet spirits of nitre has been given the horse, by dipping the blotting paper in the urine, and touching it with fire, it will burn very fiercely. The horse is very thirsty and weak.

He should be given flaxseed tea in large quantities, a pail full should be kept within the animal's reach at all times, and bran mash, scalded or crushed oats, only should be fed, mixed with Pratts Animal Regulator. The horse should be well groomed and cleaned. The quick action of Pratts Regulator in a case like this is very pronounced, and will in most cases give prompt relief. It should at first be given in double doses, and in gruel form, reduced as the trouble is remedied. Or the following can be given: One dram of iodid of iron, with sufficient flaxseed meal and honey added to mix it well, and give each day in one dose. Where it is possible, turn the horse out to pasture for a few weeks.

Fistulous Withers

Symptoms.—This disease looks like poll evil, only it is found on the withers. When it appears it is about as large as an egg.

Treatment.—Take a sharp-pointed knife, cut through the middle, upward and outward; then apply caustic, and keep it wet with a solution of one dram of carbolic acid, mixed in a pint of water, and keep it covered with a tarred rag to keep the flies from troubling the horse. Where the disease has been neglected, an operation should be performed similar to that mentioned under poll evil, only by a person skillful in cases of this kind. A saturated solution of sulphate of zinc injected into the wound is very good.

The constant using of Pratts Animal Regulator will greatly benefit the horse and assist in a speedy recovery, keeping the blood, bowels and digestive organs in normal condition.

We cannot find words strong enough to tell you the wonderful healing powers of Pratts Ointment for galls and sores. So clean and helpful that our own people use it in their homes.

Harry Jennings, Swampscott, Mass., April 4, 1904, says:—"After a good trial I take pleasure in recommending Pratts Healing Ointment for galls and sores of all kinds. Three of my customers claim it is the best thing they have ever used for eczema."

Galls

Cause.—Harness galls are usually caused by unclean or bad fitting harness.

Treatment.—Clean and wash night and morning with a solution of lead water and laudanum, then apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Pratts Healing Powder to each sore spot night and morning.

These two remedies are the most humane preparations ever made for the quick and thorough cure of all sores, cuts, scratches, grease, wounds, burns, scalds, corns, harness and saddle galls, barb-wire fence cuts, itching of the skin, eczema and eruptions of any kind.

They heal naturally, permanently and leave no dangerous scabs. A horse can be worked all the time they are used, no matter how bad the horse is galled. The price is such that it is economy to have them in your stable. One box will last a long time.

While animals are being treated for galls, scratches, cuts, etc., they should be given Pratts Animal Regulator daily, as it purifies the blood, strengthens the animal and hastens the cure.

Glanders

All that a horse owner wishes to know about glanders is enough to detect that the horse positively has the disease, then have the animal killed.

Symptoms.—Shivering and stiffness, which sometimes continue for days. A free discharge of thin greenish matter under the jaw. The glands under the jaw are enlarged and immovable; they become inflamed and burst and emit a bloody substance. Wherever this discharge touches the animal, it takes off the hair. The nostrils are swollen; there is a discharge from them, and notice should be taken while the horse is drinking, if this discharge drops into the water and sinks it is glanders, and if it floats, it is not. This is considered a sure test by many authorities. When the discharge begins, it has a gluey, starch-like appearance and is very tough.

Great care should be taken in coming in contact with the horse, as the disease has been contracted by persons working around an affected animal.

Heaves

The symptoms of this disease are chronic, spasmodic cough and simultaneous passage of gas from the rectum; double bellowslike action of the abdominal muscles in breathing; harsh staring coat; hide-bound skin; weakness, and ill-health in general. It starts with indigestion and irritation of the pneumogastric nerve of the stomach. Then the branch pneumogastric of the lung becomes involved and emphysema of the lungs follows. In a lung thus affected walls of the small air vessels rupture, large air spaces form and these lack ability to strongly and perfectly expel air. The abdominal muscles then act to help the weak lungs complete their work. Over-burdening of the stomach with coarse, bulky, dusty, or woody hay or other roughage, and working the horse immediately after such a meal induces heaves. The horse that has inherited a gluttonous appetite is especially subject to the disease. Avoid causes mentioned.

Born with the heaves! It would seem impossible to help such a horse—but Pratts Heave Cure did it. We'll guarantee to do the same for you, too.

H. A. Moody, Libertyville, Me., September 29, 1909, says:—"Pratts Heave Cure is all right. I know of a horse which was born with the heaves and I gave the owner a box of your Heave Cure to try. The horse was nearly gone at the time, in fact, his owner was going to kill him, but since using the Heave Cure, he recovered and is looking fine. I know it saved his life."

Mr. Woodring is responsible for a stable of over 100 horses, and he knows a bad case of heaves when he sees it. Dan, the stable boss there, swears by Pratts Heave Cure now.

M. J. Woodring, Superintendent, 6th and Willow Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., December 9, 1904, says:—"We sent a six-year-old horse to Atlantic City to be used in our delivery service during the summer months, and on his return in September he showed signs of the heaves and later developed one of the worst cases we ever had in our stable. We then gave him Pratts Heave Cure, and wish to state that it not only gave relief but the horse was permanently cured and is now as sound as ever."

Probably the most effective remedy for this disease is Pratts Heave, Cough, and Cold Cure. The same ingredients used in it are employed by skilled veterinarians, managers of sales stables, and horse breeders. In addition to using Pratts Heave Cure as directed, we would suggest wetting all food with lime water, feeding wet oat straw in winter and grass in summer in preference to hay; allowing double the customary rest period after meals and keeping the bowels freely open by feeding bran mash containing raw linseed oil or flaxseed meal.

Hide-Bound

Hide-bound is caused by neglect, poor food, indigestion and exposure. Where Pratts Animal Regulator is used, hide-bound never occurs. As a preventive it should be given in the usual doses with the regular feed. If the horse has become hide-bound, it should be given in double doses in gruel form until the bowels are moved freely, and then reduce gradually until the bowels are regular. Or take one fluid ounce tincture muriate of iron; half a fluid ounce Fowler's Solution of arsenic; mixed in a pint of water, and give in one dose twice a day.

Indigestion

Cause.—By overloading the stomach with bulky food, such as straw or over-ripe hay, or from a sudden change of feed.

Treatment.—Treat same as for inflammation of the stomach.

Inflammation of the Kidneys

Symptoms.—Weakened pulse, pulse rapid, short breathing, the mucous membranes are pale, and the horse frequently turns his head back towards the kidneys. The head is lowered, the back arched and the hind feet placed wide apart.

If the hand is pressed over the kidneys, the horse flinches. The horse will not move around and seldom lies down. The urine is scanty, and sometimes will have pus and matter in it, has a strong odor and again at times it will be deeply tinged with blood. Sometimes the horse perspires freely and the urine can be noticed in the perspiration. This is the last stage of the disease and death generally follows very quickly. Many persons test for this disease by inserting the hand into the rectum and under the kidneys, and noting whether they are very hot, which is a sure sign. As the action is accompanied by a great deal of pain, care must be taken that the horse does not become frenzied and injure both himself and the person making the test.

Treatment.—There are no better remedies or preventives known for kidney troubles than Pratts Animal Regulator. As a preventive it should be given regularly three times a day, mixed with the regular feed. As a curative, it should be used at first in large doses in gruel form, and gradually decreased until the bowels become regular. In addition, apply a warm mustard poultice to the loins; cover with oil cloth and blanket to retain the heat and moisture; and inject into the rectum every hour one quart of warm linseed tea into which two tablespoonfuls of laudanum have been mixed, or starch water may be used in place of the linseed tea. This treatment alone, with the proper care and feeding of soft and nourishing food, will, if the case is not too far advanced, result in a speedy recovery.

Sprinkle the following dose on the tongue every hour during the acute stage of the disease: One dram of opium, mixed with one scruple of calomel. As the animal recovers, give three times a day the following dose: Half a dram of extract of belladonna; two drams of opium.

Inflammation of the Stomach

Symptoms.—This disease is shown sometimes by colic, irregularity of the bowels, or uncertain appetite and looseness of the bowels at times. This may be followed by extreme costiveness. The disease is accompanied by a dry cough, catchy breath, and the mouth is cold. The eyes are sunken, the belly baggy and the hair rough. The horse becomes thin and is very easily thrown into a perspiration or sweat. The horse will gnaw at bricks and mortar, or wood, and will eat its bedding or dirty straw.

Treatment.—The most successful remedy that we know of for this disease is Pratts Animal Regulator, if constantly used. However, it will not occur unless from acute causes like sudden colds from exposure, etc. As soon as the symptoms become apparent, Pratts Animal Regulator should be given in double doses in gruel form, to carry off the inflammation through the bowels, after which an easily digested diet of soft food should be given, reducing to the regular doses during recovery.

The following remedy is also frequently used: Fluid extract of belladonna, one

ounce; tincture of opium, one ounce; mixed in an ounce of castor oil and given every half hour or hour until relieved.

Inflammation of the Testicles

Symptoms.—The horse will travel wide behind and will work his testicles up and down. They will be very sensitive and large.

Cause.—This disease often occurs from too much service or driving too far. Sometimes it affects the glands.

Treatment.—The horse should have rest, both as to service and driving. Use a suspensory bandage. The testicles should be bathed freely with witch hazel or arnica or any other soothing lotion. Two drams of acetate of lead, two drams extract of belladonna, in a quart of water, applied to the parts on wool and kept in place by a bandage, will also be very beneficial. If there is any pus forming, it must be allowed to run out, by making an opening with a knife. In bad cases it is necessary to castrate the animal to save its life. Pratts Animal Regulator will purify the blood and place a stallion in first-class condition. It makes him strong, and enables him to stand more service than otherwise. In cases of inflammation, if given in the usual quantity at each feeding time, an improvement will be noticed immediately. Another remedy is: Ten drops of aconite at a dose, given in half a pint of water three times daily; which will allay all feverishness.

Inflammations of the Eye

Symptoms.—This is called simple ophthalmia. The eye waters, lids are swollen, and there is redness of the membrane, etc.

Cause.—A blow in the eye by end of whip, from seed, or anything that irritates the delicate membrane which covers the eye ball.

Treatment.—Examine the eye and remove anything which may be in it. Use a soft sponge and tepid water mixed with white of egg. Hang a cloth over the eyes, which must be kept constantly dripping wet with the following lotion: Tincture of arnica, one fluid ounce; water, two quarts; laudanum, half a fluid ounce. Mix thoroughly; or use on the cloth, 30 grains of borax to a quart of water. Keep up the horse's strength by using Pratts Animal Regulator, daily.

Itch

This is the name given to mange, eczema and other skin diseases. It is usually prevalent in summer and from a small beginning on an animal, will rapidly spread all over the body.

Treatment.—Wash the parts thoroughly with a solution of one part of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 20 parts water. Let it dry and then apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Healing Powder two or three times a day.

Knee-Sprung

Knee-sprung is caused by contracted tendons. The animal often goes over sufficiently to make the gait unsteady, and frequently trembles. Blistering and bathing have only temporary effect, as working brings it back again. Slightly raising the

When an owner of high-priced, high-bred race horses selects Pratts Liniment from among the thousands on the market, you may be pretty sure it will do the work. Did you know Pratts Liniment is widely used for humans as well as horses?

Howard I. Ridge & Son, Richmond, Ind., June 8, 1905, say:—"We have been connected with race horses for years and in our time used many liniments. We are pleased to say that Pratts Liniment is the best we have ever used. We just cured a valuable mare of sore throat with a bottle of Pratts."

Elizabeth Kebash, Dorothy, N. J., December 12, 1911, says:—"I have used a can of Pratts Animal Dip for the itch, for one of my horses. I can say it's the best thing for the itch. My horse had it so bad that I was almost ashamed to drive him. He lost all his hair and his skin began to come off. I often said he would never get better again. I was going to kill him when one of my neighbors told me to get Pratts Animal Dip, which I did, and he is a cured horse now. I recommend Pratts Animal Dip very much, and if another such case happens I shall get it again."

heels of the shoes, enough to permit the animal to have a solid foundation to stand upon and not strain the defective tendons, will prevent the trembling mentioned, besides preventing the animal from balancing himself upon his toes, which habit will eventually change the form of the hoof. In extreme cases, a surgical operation to divide the tendons is the only mode of relief. Rubbing regularly with Pratts Liniment has greatly helped many cases.

Lameness

Each lameness has its own characteristic symptoms. Care should be taken in locating lameness, as it is sometimes difficult to find.

Shoulder Lameness

This is very rare in the shoulder proper unless caused by a bruise or fall. There is most always a swelling or fever on the shoulder affected; this can be determined sometimes by looking at both shoulders, one being larger than the other, or by placing the hands, one on each shoulder, the one affected being the hottest. Animal stands with its affected limb extended. There is a peculiar quickness in picking up the limb when weight is thrown upon it. This is particularly evident when horse is going down hill; when standing the toe alone rests on the ground.

Treatment.—Hot water applications. Then sponge off with cold water. Rub shoulder dry with woolen cloth. Then apply Pratts Liniment.

THE POINT OF THE SHOULDER is usually the part of the shoulder most affected with lameness. This is where the shoulder and humerus meet. The horse stands with foot pointing in traveling; drags its toe, as it pains it to pick up foot to bring it forward, as it is in lifting the foot that the shoulder muscles are principally moved. When the foot is lifted and extended forward the horse evinces great pain. This will not occur if lameness is in the foot or leg.

Treatment.—Same as shoulder lameness, or apply Pratts Spavin Paste (a blister) to point of shoulder affected.

Sprains of Tendons

This is also very common. This can be easily located as there is always considerable fever in the back sinews, the tendon pressing upon the delicate membrane lining the sheath and inflammation is produced. If not attended to contracted tendons are likely to follow.

Treatment.—Have a high-heeled shoe with no toe placed on foot of limb affected. Rub the tendons well with Pratts Liniment twice a day. After rubbing with liniment apply a bandage wet with cold water, over which place a waterproof covering; when removing the wet bandage sponge tendons off with cold water. Rub dry, then apply liniment.

Splint

A splint is a bony enlargement between the knee and ankle, and usually occurs on the inside of the fore leg or outside of the hind leg. If the splint be of a ragged, spinous growth, and situated where a tendon plays over it, the horse will be lame during its growth. They frequently develop in young horses, but are absorbed and disappear when the horse is about 8 or 9 years old.

Treatment.—If the horse is not lame, simply bathe it once a day with Pratts Liniment. If the horse is lame and there is pain and inflammation, apply cloths wet with the following: Acetate of lead, two fluid ounces; acetic acid, four fluid ounces; mix with one quart of water. After inflammation has disappeared, use Pratts Spavin Paste.—A Blister—according to directions.

Give Pratts Animal Regulator daily to keep blood in good condition.

Fetlock Lameness

The fetlock joint is a very complicated one, and from the stress being laid upon it and its being the principal seat of motion below the knee, it is particularly subject to injury. There are not many cases of sprain of the back tendons that are not followed by inflammation of the ligaments of this joint, and numerous cases of supposed sprain higher up are simple affections of the fetlock. It requires a great deal of care and experience to distinguish one from the other. The heat about the part and the point at which the horse least endures pressure of the fingers will be the principal guides.

Treatment.—Pratts Liniment and cold water application and waterproof covering, the same as in tendon lameness.

Sprain of Coffin Joint

Lameness is sudden, and heat and tenderness are felt round the coronet. Sprains

of the coffin joint sometimes become a very serious affair; not being always attended by any external swelling and being detected only by heat around the coronet it is often overlooked and the disease is suffered to become confirmed before its nature is discovered.

Treatment.—Blister around the coronet with Pratts Spavin Paste.

Ringbone

From violent or repeated sprains of the pastern or coffin joints, or extension of the ligaments attached to the other parts of the pastern bones. Inflammation takes place in the periosteum, and bony matter is formed which often rapidly increases and is recognized by the name of Ringbone. Ringbone is a deposit of bony matter appearing just above the top of the hoof and rapidly spreading around the pasterns and cartilages, and thus derives its name.

When the first deposit is on the lower pastern and on both sides of it and produced by a violent inflammation of the ligaments of the joint, it is recognized by a slight enlargement or bony tumor on each side of the foot and just above the coronet.

It is found more frequently in the hind legs than in the fore. On account of the violent action of the hind legs in propelling the horse forward the pasterns are more subject to ligamentary injury behind than before.

Treatment.—Blister with Pratts Spavin Paste, or actually cauterize. This should be done by a graduate veterinarian.

Hip Lameness

The principal hip lameness is in what is commonly called the whirl bone, or properly speaking, the round bone. This is situated about the centre of the hip and is so covered by muscles as to be practically imperceptible. When a horse is lame here he drags his leg; there is also heat and tenderness in the situation of the joint.

Treatment.—Hot fomentations and Pratts Liniment. If this does not relieve, blister with Pratts Spavin Paste.

Stifle Lameness

Usually dislocation of the patella, or commonly called stifle out. Horse drags leg after him and rests on fetlock.

Treatment.—Apply Pratts Spavin Paste all around the stifle joint.

Curb

Curb is an enlargement of the back of the hock, three or four inches below the point; it is a strain of the ring-like ligament that holds the tendon in place, or of the sheath of the tendons. Oftener, however, the ligament than the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, therefore it is of common occurrence. Young horses are particularly liable to it.

Curb is usually accompanied by considerable lameness at its first appearance, but the swelling is not always large. It is best detected by observing the leg sideways.

Treatment.—Blister with Pratts Spavin Paste and give absolute rest.

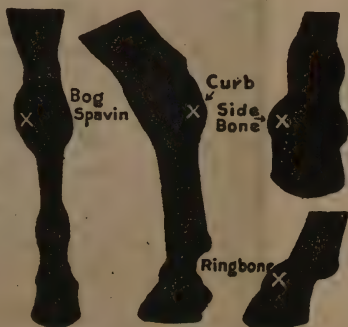
Blood or Bog Spavin

The hock is plentifully supplied with reservoirs of mucus to lubricate the different portions of this complicated joint. From over-exertion of the joint they become inflamed and enlarged, resulting in Blood or Bog Spavin. This is a very serious disease, attended with no great, but often permanent, lameness, and apt to return when enlargement has subsided under treatment.

Treatment.—Blister with Pratts Spavin Paste.

Apply this with considerable rubbing. Tie animal up so it cannot reach blister or lie down; allow blister to remain on forty-eight hours, then wash off with warm water and soap, and grease with lard or cosmoline once every day till well.

In most cases this disease will bid defiance to all applications or will return after we have seemed to have accomplished our object.



ESTABLISHED 1872



PRATT FOOD COMPANY

GUARANTEE



This is to Certify that we, the Pratt Food Co. of Philadelphia, hereby guarantee all of our preparations to do exactly what we claim for them. Therefore, if they fail to give satisfaction to the buyer we authorize our dealers to promptly refund the purchase price.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. AND TORONTO, CANADA

IN USE 38 YEARS

Bone Spavin

This is a still more formidable disease. It is not to be wondered at, that in the violent action of this joint in galloping, leaping, or heavy draft, and especially in young horses and before the limbs have become properly knit, the inner splint bone or its ligaments, or the substance which connects it with the shank bone should suffer injury.

When spavin is forming there is always lameness, and that frequently to a very great degree. But when the membrane of the bone has accommodated itself to the tumor that distended it, the lameness subsides or disappears, or depends upon the degree in which the bony deposit interferes with the motion of the joint.

Treatment.—Repeated blisters with Pratts Spavin Paste, or cauterize by a graduate veterinarian.

Capped Hock

This is seldom accompanied by lameness and is usually caused by the animal itself by kicking or by bruising its hock against the wagon or by lying in a stall with thin bed or no bedding at all.

Treatment.—Blisther with Pratts Spavin Paste or apply Pratts Liquid Spavin Remedy twice a day. It may be necessary to open the hock, but this should only be done by a graduate veterinarian.

Lampas

Symptoms.—An inflammation and swelling of the gums just back of the upper front teeth. Horses between the ages of three and five years are most subject to it.

Cause.—By changing from pasture to dry hard food, and from digestive troubles.

Treatment.—Pratts Animal Regulator is an excellent remedy in this case, given in the usual doses; along with the feeding of soft food, such as bran mash, scalded oats, boiled roots, etc., for several days. Rub the swollen gums with rock salt.

If other treatment is necessary, just slightly cut a few incisions for half an inch back of the teeth and bathe with a solution of a tablespoonful of alum to a quart of water.

Laryngitis

An inflammation of the lining of the throat, accompanied usually by much swelling, which causes the animal to breathe very hard.

Treatment.—Rub well between lower jaw and down along under side of neck, once a day, with Pratts Liniment and treat the same as for bronchitis.

Leucorrhoea

This is a catarrh of the womb, and may follow the foaling. It will be known by a white discharge, which will have a bad smell, especially if it is caused by the retained afterbirth.

Treatment.—All fluid must be drawn from the womb, which can be done by injecting warm water; and then a solution of one dram of sulphate of zinc in a quart of water should be injected daily to purify it, or inject one part Pratts Dip to 50 to 70 parts water twice a day. Use Pratts Animal Regulator at this time to keep the bowels, blood, kidneys, etc., in condition; it will do much toward helping the horse to recover quickly.

Lice

Sprinkle Pratts Liquid Lice Killer on an old blanket and tie it around the animal for two or three hours. This will quickly kill all vermin. Spray lightly upon the legs and such places that the blanket will not cover. Then spray thoroughly the stable and all poultry houses near with Pratts Liquid Lice Killer. Give Pratts Animal Regulator to build up the animals that have been affected.

Lockjaw or Tetanus

Symptoms.—Lockjaw is an affection of the muscles and nerves and the animal will show general stiffness of the muscles of the jaws, neck, and loins; the tail is elevated; nose poked out and membrane across the lower corner of the eye will

Fred C. Heck, Jackson, Tenn., March 28, 1910, says:—"With my last bill of goods I bought three bottles of Pratts Liquid Spavin Remedy to use on my horse, and I want you to know that I cured my horse of spavin by using these three bottles."

nearly cover the eyeball. The horse becomes very nervous and excitable, and the jaws usually become fixed. The animal suffers greatly.

Cause.—From inoculation with the tetanus germ, which is apt to follow a wound or nail puncture that has healed on the outside only. It may also be contracted without a wound. The germs are found in filth, rust, in dirt, or manure, etc.

Treatment.—Treatment is almost useless. Very few animals recover, but all of the following remedies have been known to cure some cases.

Remove the shoes and keep the animal perfectly quiet. There must be no noise whatever. Put in a bucket of drinking water four drams of hyposulphite of soda, three times a day, and leave the bucket where he can always get it. If very excitable, put in the bucket two drams of bromide of potassium. As the animal can only take sloppy food, have always before him bran or linseed tea, with double doses of Pratts Animal Regulator added to it.

There is an anti-tetanic serum, which is injected under the skin, which has also saved many lives. The usual trouble is that the disease is so far progressed before noticed that no medicine will save the animal.

Lymphangitis

("Milk Leg")

The horse on Monday morning or after any day or more of idleness is found "anchored to the spot" with one hind leg swollen, hot, sore, and lame. Soreness at first most affects groin or inside of thigh. Give a physic at start. Treat by putting a soft straw or hay rope on leg from foot to body and keeping it saturated with hot or cold water. Starve horse or allow small bran mashes to which has been added Pratts Animal Regulator. Take equal parts tincture digitalis and tincture of nuxvomica and give a dram of the mixture three times a day. Give saltpeter in one-ounce doses three times a day. Exercise persistently as soon as fever and soreness abate.

Mallenders and Sallenders

Symptoms.—Scurvy patches which appear at the back of the knee and in front of the hock. If not attended to, they develop into troublesome sores.

Treatment.—Wash thoroughly with a solution of one part of Pratts Dip to twenty parts water, and when dry apply two or three times daily, Pratts Healing Ointment. Cleanse and purify the blood of the animal by giving Pratts Animal Regulator twice daily.

Mange

Symptoms.—The horse rubs against the stall; hair will drop out, leaving dry spots of skin exposed, which become scabby. It is very contagious and will spread through an entire stable if not cured quickly.

Cause.—Mange, which is caused by a very small insect, is found among horses that are poorly fed, and which are neglected in grooming and cleaning, or it may be contracted from another horse.

Treatment.—Have the horse stand in the sun several hours a day and then thoroughly groom to remove all the loose scurf possible. Sponge all over with one part of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant and twenty parts water. Let it dry. The next day, wash all over, using a good soap and again apply the Dip. If there are any raw spots, use Pratts Healing Ointment or Healing Powder on them. Repeat this operation for several days, then use the Dip once every ten days until the animal is thoroughly cured. Spray, all over the stable, grounds, etc., with one part Dip to one hundred parts water. To put the animal in a strong and healthy condition, give Pratts Animal Regulator daily.

We always welcome the HARD tests. When you have an animal (be it horse, cow or hog) nearly down and out, try Pratts Animal Regulator. If it don't put him in money-making shape quickly there will be no charge.

A. G. Schneider, Rahway, N. J., says:—"I thank you for recommending Pratts Animal Regulator, as I bought a mare that was so run down that my friends laughed at me and said she would die. I determined to try Pratts Animal Regulator, and now after two months' use, I have as fine a driving horse as any one wishes to ride behind."

Meningitis

(Spinal)

Symptoms.—The animal loses complete control of the hind legs, the cords and muscles along the entire back are subject to a nervous twitching; the pulse is low and the urine is very strong, offensive and dark in color.

Cause.—From injuries to the spinal cord and from many unknown causes.

Treatment.—There is very little hope of saving the animal, which usually dies in three or four days after the attack, but the following can be tried: Wet blankets, wrung out of warm water, should be applied for three or four days and the horse put in a sling as soon as possible. Give a double dose of Pratts Animal Regulator, in gruel form, to move the bowels and put a plaster of mustard and vinegar over the loins and kidneys. The legs should be kept warm by rubbing and bandaging. Another remedy is one scruple of extract of nux vomica; one scruple of extract of belladonna; and one scruple of powdered ergot, given in a mash morning and evening or drench the animal with it. We cannot recommend anything as a sure cure for meningitis, but the above has met with some success.

Nose Bag for Colds, Bronchitis, Etc.

Take a two-bushel bag and attach straps to it. Put in a peck of bran and a handful of hops, and pour in two tablespoonfuls each of pine tar and spirits of turpentine, or Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, and mix all thoroughly. Put the nose of the horse in the bag and strap over the head. Cut a hole in the bag below the horse's nose, and pour in five or six quarts of boiling water, and keep on repeating this so as to steam the horse. This should be repeated from three to six times a day until the horse discharges freely from the nostrils and then reduce as the horse gets better.

Paralysis of the Eye

This is caused by an injury to the eye, or from complete exhaustion of the nervous vitality of the animal. The pupil is frequently enlarged, but not as dark as ordinarily, and with a slight milky cast of greenish tinge. A good test for paralysis of the eye is to keep the horse in a dark stable for half an hour, then lead him into the sunlight. If the pupil does not contract, the horse is blind.

Pink Eye

(See Epizootic.)

Pneumonia

(Lung Fever)

Symptoms.—Fast and labored breathing, with head and ears in a drooping position. The coat is rough and bowels are dry and costive. The temperature of the legs is changeable. The animal coughs and there is a discharge from the nostrils. Place your ear to the horse's side and if a grating or sucking sound is heard, it is a sure sign of pneumonia.

Cause.—Neglected distemper, exposure to cold and wet weather, badly ventilated stables and it often follows bronchitis, etc.

Treatment.—Put the animal in a large, well ventilated, comfortable box stall. Remove shoes and if the weather is cold cover with light blankets. Have drinking water before him all the time and put in it one teaspoonful of nitrate of potassium twice a day. Give four times a day, in one dose, the following: Two fluid ounces of sulphuric ether; twenty drops of tincture of aconite and one dram of extract of belladonna. Mix well. Rub the throat, chest and lungs with Pratts Liniment once a day.

Use also the nose bag as described above. Give nourishing food, bran mash, cooked carrots, good hay with Pratts Animal Regulator added daily. The horse's strength must be kept up. As the horse recovers he is likely to lie down. Continue the Pratts Regulator, as he improves, it will quickly build him up. Horses that are given this Regulator daily, very rarely contract pneumonia; and if so, it is usually a mild form, and, with care, they soon recover.

Poisoning

Poisoning often occurs from the use of improper drugs, or inexperienced persons prescribing for the horse.

The horse has no desire to eat, but is very thirsty.

The nostrils are red and discharge a kind of thick saliva. There will be belching

of wind and a colicky appearance; heavy, quick breathing and a rapid pulse; dysentery, which will be accompanied with large quantities of mucus. The horse will be weak and have convulsions.

A good remedy is: Flour water and milk, and where the heart is weak give a tablespoonful of tincture of nux vomica and repeat in 3 or 4 hours. The use of Pratts Animal Regulator to regulate the bowels, will greatly assist in the speedy recovery of the animal, and build him up in solid and lasting condition.

Poll Evil

Symptoms.—A swelling on the poll. If by placing the finger on the part, and pressing lightly, the horse shrinks immediately as the result of pain, the disease has not reached a very severe state; if it requires a hard and lengthy pressure before the horse shows signs of pain, the disease is more advanced and more difficult to cure.

Cause.—By a bruise, striking the top of the head, from a blow or from rubbing of the bridle.

Treatment.—If it becomes chronic, it is very hard to cure.

Blister by applying Pratts Spavin Paste. The services of a skilled veterinarian should then be secured to open the part and cut away the diseased matter. The wound should then be rubbed with caustic and the following solution injected three times a day: One dram of tincture of muriate of iron; one dram of carbolic acid; mixed in a pint of water. A rag should be dipped in a solution of tar and placed over the wound to prevent the flies from troubling the animal. Pratts Animal Regulator should be fed regularly three times a day, to keep the blood, bowels and digestive organs in good shape, and assist in a quick recovery from the effects of poll evil.

Rheumatism

Is an inflammation of the fibrous structures of the joints, tendons, ligaments, or muscles, or of the heart and closed cavities, due to a specific condition of the blood and accompanied by fever, stiffness, and lameness. The inflammation is erratic in character, disappearing from one part of the body to reappear in another without any appreciable cause. The inflamed parts are generally swollen and hard, but in some instances no swelling can be detected.

Causes.—Getting wet and cold or dampness, or may result from diseases such as pleurisy, eczema, or from natural predisposition without apparent cause.

Symptoms.—Sudden lameness with or without swelling of some particular articulation, such as the stifle hock, fetlock joint, or tendons below the knee. The lameness may be preceded by more or less fever, dullness, yawning, dejection and constipation. The swellings of the affected parts quickly assume a hardness due to exudation.

Treatment.—Hot fomentations to the affected part, followed by Pratts Liquid Spavin Remedy or Pratts Liniment. Also give one of the following powders three times a day:

℞ Salicylic acid	12 drams
Pulverized nitrate potash	12 ounces
Make twelve powders.	

Ringworm

Symptoms.—Falling off of the hair in patches; leaving a scurvy skin which scales off and finally leaving a thick, scabby margin or ring around the spot which in time becomes an ulcer.

Treatment.—Sponge the spots with one part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant and twenty parts water. Let it dry. Apply Pratts Healing Ointment three times a day.

**Here is a good letter—read every word of it.
Pratts Animal Regulator earned Mr. Cherry \$65 on
a single horse.**

J. V. Cherry, East Palatka, Fla., October 30, 1909, says:—"Some eighteen months ago I began using Pratts Animal Regulator on both my mules and oxen in logging work and have not had a single case of sickness. I also notice that when shedding, they get rid of the old hair and put on the new coat much quicker.

"I also bought a young mare that had been badly treated and cared for, but since giving her Pratts Animal Regulator, the difference in her general appearance is most marked. Her coat changed in color from a poor mouse color to a pretty black, and the value of the mare increased from \$135.00 to over \$200.00, at which price I have refused to sell."

Give double doses of Pratts Animal Regulator until the bowels move freely, then reduce gradually to the regular quantity. This will soon purify the blood.

Roaring

Symptoms.—To detect a roarer, drive fast for a mile, then stop and put your ear to the windpipe; if he is only a slight roarer, it can be detected at once.

Cause.—Neglected distemper, sore throat, or brought on by tight check rein used when the horse was young.

Treatment.—It is generally incurable. Consult a good veterinarian, and keep up the horse's strength with Pratts Animal Regulator. Feed cut hay and chopped oats dampened. Keep stable clean and well ventilated. If this trouble follows distemper, pneumonia or bronchitis, use dram doses of iodide of potassium to prevent this condition.

Scours in Young Foals

Diarrhœa indicates that the food is disagreeing with the foal. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If horse owners will only give Pratts Animal Regulator to their stock, most all of the common ailments can be avoided. This is especially true of foals. Scours will be unknown if Pratts Animal Regulator is mixed with the mare's feed. If the foal has been weaned, add a small quantity to its feed once a day. However, if scours actually occur, we recommend the following treatment: If the foal is suckling put the mare on dry food and give her a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal and a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in each meal of oats and bran. Avoid all moldy or damaged hay, grain, or meal and all sudden changes of food. Give the foal one to three ounces of castor oil shaken up in milk and, if pain is associated with the scouring, add a teaspoonful of laudanum or give a tablespoonful of paregoric in a little sweetened warm water. Follow the physic with one to two teaspoonfuls of a mixture of one part of salol and two parts of subnitrate of bismuth placed upon the tongue and washed down with water or milk, two or three times daily, according to severity of attack. Give castor oil each time diarrhœa is noticed.

Here is another treatment:

R. Tannic acid 2 drams
 Starch gruel 12 ounces
 M.—Give in one-ounce doses three times a day.

Scratches

Symptoms.—Sores and cracks on legs and heels.

Cause.—From carelessness in not cleaning off mud and dirt, from standing in filthy stables, bad blood, from standing in draughts, etc.

Treatment.—Clean and wash thoroughly with hot water and castile soap. Dry carefully; apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Pratts Healing Powder two or three times a day. Give bran mash and mix Pratts Animal Regulator twice daily with the feed, to purify the blood. Disinfect stable with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Skin Diseases

For all skin diseases, sponge the animal with one part of Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to twenty parts water, and give Pratts Animal Regulator twice daily. Give bran mash twice a week.

Sore Necks and Shoulders

To toughen the shoulders of horses in spring, bathe them two or three times daily with a solution of half an ounce of tannic acid in half a gallon of cold water, or use a strong tea of white oak bark or a saturated solution of alum. See that the collars fit. At noon remove the harness, set the collars in the sun and brush dry before use.

**We have a guaranteed cure for lameness.
 Pratts Liniment is the article. We pay your dealer,
 and he pays you back, if it fails. No risk. Fine for
 family use, too.**

York Turner, Gamu, N. C., April 1, 1907, says:—"I have used several bottles of Pratts Liniment and find that it will relieve a lame horse sooner than anything I have ever tried. It is simply the best liniment I know of and I have used most all of them."

Adjust draft and pole so that undue weight does not bear on top of neck. Do not clip off mane if soreness starts. The short, strong bristles so caused press into the skin and aggravate the condition. For sore neck apply twice daily Pratts Liniment. A good remedy for sore necks and shoulders can be found in Pratts Healing Ointment or Healing Powder. Apply two or three times daily. If a "sitfast" forms on the neck under collar or on back under saddle, it should be cut out. Then apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Powder. Where an abscess forms on the shoulder it must be opened deeply for liberation of pus; then pack once daily with oakum saturated in a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Where a hard tumor forms have it cut out. Give baggy, tumor-like sores the same treatment. Adjust stuffing material of collars and back pads so pressure will not fall on the sores. The horse may then be worked while under treatment. Harness and saddle galls will readily yield to the application of Pratts Healing Ointment or Healing Powder. In fact, they are wonderfully quick healers of all cuts, burns, sores, scratches, and skin diseases. Most of our customers now use the Ointment in their homes for family use. It is clean and prepared under most careful sanitary conditions.

Sores

Clean the spots with soap and water, into which Pratts Dip has been mixed, and apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Pratts Healing Powder twice a day.

Sore Throat

Symptoms.—No appetite, difficulty in swallowing, which causes the water and food to return through the nostrils. The nose is usually raised and the head carried stiffly. The animal may have high fever and rapid pulse.

Treatment.—Blanket the animal and bandage the legs. Have stable warm, dry and well ventilated. Give soft food and rub the throat, chest and lungs with Pratts Liniment until it blisters thoroughly. If necessary, repeat the blistering.

Use nose bag as described on page 36. Give a double dose of Pratts Regulator in gruel form, then mix usual dose with each feed. If symptoms are similar to distemper, give Pratts Distemper Cure. Another good remedy, to be given in one dose, is: Half an ounce of essence of anise; one dram of pulverized aloes; mixed with a pint of water.

The following wash can also be used: One ounce of chlorate of potassa mixed in two quarts of water. Pour about a pint into the horse's mouth, holding up his head for half a minute, and then permit the head to drop and the fluid to run out. Repeat several times a day.

Stable Vices

If a horse cribs and sucks wind the vice is incurable, but its effects may be lessened or temporarily prevented by keeping him in a box stall from which everything has been removed upon which he could fix or set teeth or chin to practice the habit. Also buckle a strap fairly tight around his neck just back of ears. Treat the kicker by buckling an 8-inch length of chain to pastern of leg most used. Put in a swinging stall partition to cure a confirmed stall kicker. If the horse pulls back on

Don't wait till trouble COMES—prevent it each day by using Pratts Animal Regulator. It wards off many serious ailments. No charge in case of dissatisfaction.

W. H. Redding, Providence, R. I., March 30, 1909, says:—"I have used Pratts Animal Regulator in my stable for the past six years, and in that time have lost but one horse with that almost fatal sickness, 'colic.' I am never without your Regulator, and when a horse comes in from a long, hard trip or a cold run, we mix a cupful with the feed and 'go home to sleep.'"

We cheerfully and fully guarantee Pratts Healing Ointment and welcome the hardest kind of a test. Mighty handy for household use in case of accidental burns among the children.

J. P. Thern, New London, Wis., July 9, 1904, says:—"I had two cases of scratches this spring on my team that I cured with three applications of Pratts Healing Ointment. It did the work quicker than anything I have ever used."

his halter, double a long thin rope, put the loop under his tail, twist the ropes, bring them forward to withers, knot them there, pass free ends through rings of halter and tie them to manger ring in place of halter rope. Then let him pull. Or the halter rope, made long, may run from manger through ring in halter and down to strap on pastern of fore leg so that, when horse pulls, the foot is raised off ground. A hind foot, if necessary, can be used in place of a fore foot. One way of curing a balky horse is to unhitch him, pull his head around to his side and tie it, by means of a halter strap and slip knot, to a strand of the hair of his tail pulled around to his side. In this position make him hustle in a circle until he drops. Sometimes merely detracting the attention of a balky horse, such as putting a twitch on his nose and starting the animal by any means hit upon, temporarily breaks up the habit. It usually is incurable when confirmed.

Stifle Lameness

Caused by an injury to the stifle. Let the animal rest, and rub well over joint twice a day with Pratts Liniment.

Stringhalt

Stringhalt is the spasmodic jerking of one or both hind legs while the animal is moving.

Cause.—Nervous complications and contraction of the tibial fascia.

Treatment.—Is usually incurable. Sometimes an operation by a skilled surgeon proves successful.

Stumbling

Cause.—Found in horses that have bad form, such as short, upright pasterns, straight shoulders, etc.

Treatment.—Take the horse to a first-class horseshoer, and he will be able to shoe the animal in such a way that much of the stumbling will be overcome. Shoe with a low toe and keep the heel up.

Sweeny

Sweeny is a wasting away of any muscle; but usually attacks the muscle on the outer side of the shoulder blade.

Cause.—A sprain, lameness, some foot trouble, a jar or a bruise.

Treatment.—If from some foot trouble, restore the foot to the proper condition, and stimulate the wasted muscle by rubbing well, twice a day until a blister forms, Pratts Liniment. Give horse light exercise.

Swelled Legs

Cause.—Usually from overfeeding when the animal is not at regular work.

Treatment.—Horses once attacked with it are liable to have it again. As the swelling increases, the pain and lameness pass away. Use Pratts Liniment to reduce the swelling, and give a tablespoonful of nitrate of potash once a day. Mix Pratts Animal Regulator twice daily with the feed, and give particular attention to care of the animal and all food given.

Tail Rubbing

Itching of the mane and tail mostly annoys overfed, under-exercised, poorly groomed horses. Avoid heavy feeding during idleness. Corn is especially objectionable for affected horses. Wash the roots of tail and mane hair often with cold water and table salt. Once a week add a solution of 1 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 100 parts water. Use a 1-50 solution of same freely on affected parts; then rub in a creamy mixture of flowers of sulphur and raw linseed oil. Lessen the food, increase exercise and give half an ounce of granular hyposulphite of soda night and morning in feed or water. Where the hair of the tail root stands on end and rubbing has commenced, wind locks of the hair around the second finger, and pull until the skin gives with a cracking sound. Do this with all the hair of affected part. Repeat as found necessary. Prevent tail rubbing by putting a 10-inch plank shelfwise around the wall of the box stall at such a height that it will strike the horse's rump and make rubbing impossible. Do not allow the horse to stand for a single day idle in the stable.

Thin Flesh

Animal needs a good tonic. Use Pratts Animal Regulator daily with the feed according to directions. This is a regulator, tonic and digestive and so works upon the blood, liver, bowels and digestive organs that the animal is quickly built up, and is given strength, health and flesh.

Thoroughpin

Thoroughpin is a soft swelling that occurs upon the sides and upper part of the hock joint. It is of a similar nature to Bog Spavin, only in another place.

Treatment.—Use Pratts Spavin Paste—A Blister. On horses that have crooked hind legs and short hocks it is very hard to cure.

Thumps

Symptoms.—A peculiar and loud noise is heard coming from the body of the horse. It is a spasm of the diaphragm.

Cause.—Fast driving, the horse being pushed beyond his power of endurance.

Treatment.—This disease often proves fatal if not given prompt attention. As soon as sound is heard, stop driving at once, cover loins, loosen girth and place the animal in a cool, quiet place. Bandage each leg. Cover and blanket well, sponge out mouth, nose and eyes with cold water.

Give the following every fifteen minutes for one hour, and then every hour for four hours, increasing the time between doses until it is finally withdrawn: Sulphuric ether, two fluid ounces; spirits camphor, half a fluid ounce; tincture opium, one fluid ounce, and cold water, one pint. Mix well and carefully drench, with as little excitement as possible. Feed on soft food and give double doses of Pratts Animal Regulator for three or four days.

Treatment of Leaking Navel

The navel should close at birth. If it does not, urine drips or flows from the passage instead of coming the natural way. Treat by washing the parts clean with 1 part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant and 50 parts water. Inject peroxide of hydrogen into the opening in the navel until it comes back without frothing, then cauterize the lining membrane of the leaking orifice by inserting and rubbing with a stick of caustic potash or lunar caustic. One application may suffice; if not, repeat the treatment as required. Sometimes the application of a small rubber band for a few hours will lead to swelling and closing of the opening, or it may be closed by stitches. Disinfect the part daily after closing by any means.

Invest \$1.00 and make fifty. Mr. Covington's experience with Pratts Animal Regulator is not unusual. Read his interesting letter.

J. H. Covington, Lincoln University, Pa., January 27, 1909, says:—"I had a horse out of condition that could not get enough to eat and would eat all of his bedding, getting thinner all the time. His hair had no gloss; it stood on end. I bought \$1.00 worth of Pratts Animal Regulator and can positively say without misrepresentation that after using the Regulator, the horse would have brought \$50.00 more in the market if I had sold him."

It's remarkable what changes Pratts Animal Regulator will bring about. A poor, skin-and-bone, run-down animal can be built up in a short time and without risking a single penny. Our ironclad guarantee protects you.

Lawrence J. Humans, 253 Ashmead Street, Roslindale, Mass., February 16, 1907, says:—"I tried every remedy possible to make my run-down horse eat, without success. He was in very bad shape, but after using five packages of Pratts Animal Regulator, I cured him and he has been working well ever since. Every one who knew his condition is surprised to see him."

Weak Eyes

If the eyes are weak and inflamed, bathe with water containing a little salt and keep the animal in good condition by using Pratts Animal Regulator daily.

Wind Puffs or Wind Galls

Symptoms.—Soft enlargements that appear on either side of the tendons above the fetlock joint. They contain fluid similar to that found in Bog Spavin.

Treatment.—Wind puffs seldom cause lameness, and old cases are hard to cure. The best treatment is to use Pratts Liniment, and use pressure by means of cold, wet bandages. If that does not remove them, use Pratts Spavin Paste—A Blister.

Worms

Horses take in worm eggs on pasture, in hay, and in drinking water from contaminated troughs or ponds. Marsh or swale hay is particularly liable to infest with worms. Avoid sources of worms. Cleanliness is imperative.

Cut down feed one-half, mix bran with feed and dampen it. Give one dose of Pratts Specially Prepared Worm Powder with the feed twice a day for four days. After fourth day give large, soft, well-scalded bran mash to loosen bowels freely. Repeat the bran mashes if necessary, as the bowels must be moved freely. Should the horse refuse to eat the bran mash, it will be necessary to give him a dose of Glauber's salts, or some other purge to loosen the bowels.

PIN WORMS.—Sometimes pin worms remain just inside the rectum, and are very hard and stubborn to cure. In cases of this kind, if the desired result is not obtained by feeding Pratts Worm Powder, dissolve one of the powders in a quart of water and inject in the rectum. Repeat this once a day in the evening, and continue for four or five days. Do not fail in this case, as in all other cases of worms, to feed bran mashes until the bowels are freely moved, and should the horse refuse the bran mash, or should it fail to move the bowels, give the horse a dose of Glauber's salts.

Pratts Worm Powder is a special preparation for the destruction of all kinds of worms in horses, cows, hogs, and sheep. It is purely vegetable, has a strong tonic effect that builds up and helps the animal to regain strength, and is the quickest and most thorough worm destroyer on the market.

COWS

Cows will bring large or small profits in proportion to the care they receive. If properly housed, properly fed, properly bred, and properly protected against disease they will fully repay the little extra attention required. Strive intelligently to secure the greatest possible regular production. Keep a sharp lookout for unfavorable symptoms and be prompt in finding a cause for poor condition and remedying it. Cows kept in perfect health are the least expense, least trouble, and the greatest profit-earners.

The Dairy Breeds



Milk Cow

HOLSTEIN: Rank first in the quantity of milk produced, but the milk is relatively low in butter fat. The mature cow weighs about 1200 pounds.

DUTCH BELTED: Very similar to the Holsteins in their characteristics. The mature cow averages about 1100 pounds.

JERSEYS: The color varies, but shades of fawn and dark steel gray are common. They stand first as to butter fat in the milk, their only rival being the Guernsey. The average weight of mature cows is about 850 pounds.

GUERNSEYS: The favorite colors are orange red, orange fawn, and lemon fawn with

white markings, with occasionally other color combinations. The milk produced is only moderate in quantity, a little more than in the case of the Jersey, and about equal to that of the Jersey in richness. Both are pre-eminently butter breeds. The average weight of the cows is about 1000 pounds.

AYRSHIRES: May be red of any shade, brown or white, red and white in distinct spots. They are hardy cattle and free milkers. The milk is rich and is adaptable for both butter and cheese. Mature cows weigh about 1000 pounds.

FRENCH CANADIAN: Probably akin to the Jersey, which they resemble much in appearance and characteristics; but are darker in shade, some being entirely black. Weight of cows is about 750 pounds.

THE KERRY: Colors are black, brown, black and white or brown and white, but a rich black is most liked. The milk is rich in butter fat and the quantity produced under adverse climatic and pasture conditions is surprising. Weight of cows is about 650 pounds.

The Beef Breeds Described



Beef Cow

SHORTHORNS: These are more numerous than all other beef breeds combined. The standard colors are red, white, and roan. They are largest among the beef breeds, and are particularly well adapted to fattening in the stall. Weight of cows is about 1400 pounds.

POLLED DURHAM: Essentially Shorthorns, but without horns. In color, size, and leading characteristics they are the same.

HEREFORD: In size not far behind the Shorthorns. The color is red, but with white faces

and white along the withers, underline, feet, and tip of tail. They excel in making growth and in fattening on grass. Weight of cows is about 1300 pounds.

ABERDEEN ANGUS: The color is entirely black. Noted for the high quality of the meat, hence the many prizes in the carcass contest. Cows weigh about 1250 pounds.

GALLOWAYS: This ancient breed is black in color, like the Aberdeen Angus, but the coat is longer and more wavy; they are hornless. One of the hardiest of breeds, and can stand much more exposure than most other cattle; well adapted to range conditions, and will stand more exposure than Herefords. Quality of the meat resembles that of the Aberdeen Angus. The hides make fine robes. Cows weigh about 1200 pounds.

The Dual Purpose Breeds Described

MILKING SHORTHORNS are simply Shorthorns in which the milking qualities have been developed for generations by hand milking and judicious breeding selection.

RED POLLS: Red in color and hornless. Are of less size than any of the beef breeds except possibly the Galloway. Besides milking well, they produce calves that may be readily grown into a good quality of beef. Mature cows weigh about 1150 pounds.

BROWN SWISS: Are dark to light brown in color. Have spreading horns and carry somewhat heavy hams. In the United States they are kept mainly for producing milk, but the male calves may be readily grown into large meat-producing animals, though a little coarse in bone. Cows weigh about 1250 pounds and rank well as milk producers.

DEVONS: Are red in color and possessed of somewhat long horns, upturned and with some spiral curvature. Like the Red Polls, they will thrive on more rugged pastures than would be suitable for the heavy-bodied breeds. Mature cows weigh about 1200 pounds.

Grades of the Various Breeds

Grade cattle of these various breeds are far more numerous than those that are pure. When properly graded they answer equally well with pure breeds in milk producing, in making beef or in furnishing both, according to which is sought, and they may be bought for much less. Grading consists in mating sires of one of the four breeds with common females and with the female progeny for a number of generations. Where the work is wisely done by the use of good sires, accompanied by the rejection of all inferior animals for future breeding, the progeny of beef sires may be brought up to the level of the pure breed for beef making, from which the sires have been selected in four generations. To bring milking qualities up to the level may call for one or two more generations of such breeding.

Selecting Dairy, Beef and Dual Cattle

The indications when selecting dairy females, and important in the order given, are: (1) Much length or depth in the barrel or coupling, indicating a large possible consumption and utilization of food. (2) Refinement of form, as evidenced more particularly in the head, neck, withers, thighs, and limbs. (3) Good development of udder and milk veins. (4) Constitution, as indicated by a capacious chest, much width through the heart, a broad loin, a full, clear eye, and an active carriage. (5) Downward and yet outward spring and open-spaced ribs, covered with a soft, pliable, and elastic skin.

The essential indications of correct form in beef cattle are: (1) A compact form wide and deep throughout, and but moderately long in the coupling. (2) A good back, wide from neck to tail, well fleshed, and straight. (3) A good front quarter, wide, deep, and full. (4) A good hind quarter, long, wide, and deep. (5) Good handling qualities, as indicated in elastic flesh and pliant skin.

The important indications of good form in dual females are: (1) Medium to large size for the breed or grade. (2) Good length and depth in the coupling. (3) Good development of udder and milk veins. (4) Good constitution, as indicated by good width through the heart. (5) Head and neck inclining to long and fine. (6) Ribs of medium spring, open spaced, and covered with a good handling skin. The dual types have an absence of extreme development in the direction of either the dairy or the beef form.

In males selected for breeding, the evidences of masculinity should be markedly present. These include increased strength as shown in the head, neck, breast, shoulders, back, and limbs.

Breeding Data

Animal	Age to Begin Breeding	Period of Gestation or Incubation	Useful for Breeding
Horse	4 years	337-419 days	10-12 years
Cow	3 "	226-326 "	10-12 "
Hog	1 year	104-127 "	6 "
Sheep	2 years	143-160 "	6 "
Goat	2 "	148-162 "	6 "
Rabbit	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 year	30 "	5-8 "
Hen	1 "	21 "	3-5 "
Turkey	1 "	28 "	10 "
Guinea	1 "	25 "	10 "
Duck	1 "	28-35 "	10 "
Goose	1 "	30-35 "	10 "
Dog	2 years	55-70 "	8 "
Cat	1 year	48-60 "	6 "

Date of Service	Date on which the animal may be expected to give birth			
	Mare	Cow	Sow	Ewe
January 1	Dec. 2	Oct. 8	Apr. 22	May 27
" 21	" 22	" 28	May 12	June 16
February 5	Jan. 6	Nov. 12	" 27	July 1
" 20	" 21	" 27	June 11	" 16
March 7	Feb. 6	Dec. 13	" 27	Aug. 1
" 22	" 21	" 28	July 12	" 16
April 6	Mar. 8	Jan. 12	" 27	" 31
" 26	" 28	Feb. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 20
May 11	Apr. 12	" 16	" 31	Oct. 5
" 31	May 3	Mar. 8	Sept. 20	" 25
June 15	" 17	" 23	Oct. 5	Nov. 9
" 30	June 1	Apr. 7	" 20	" 24
July 10	" 11	" 17	" 30	Dec. 4
" 25	" 26	May 2	Nov. 14	" 10
August 9	July 11	" 17	" 29	Jan. 3
" 24	" 26	June 1	Dec. 14	" 13
September 8	Aug. 10	" 16	" 29	Feb. 2
" 28	" 30	July 6	Jan. 18	" 22
October 8	Sept. 9	" 16	" 28	Mar. 4
" 23	" 24	" 31	Feb. 12	" 10
November 7	Oct. 9	Aug. 15	" 27	Apr. 3
" 22	" 24	" 30	Mar. 14	" 18
December 7	Nov. 8	Sept. 14	" 29	May 3
" 22	" 23	" 29	Apr. 13	" 18

Calves from Birth Until One Year Old

Under ordinary conditions it is more profitable to have calves in autumn than in spring:

(1) They may be weaned with less hazard of arrested development, as when the milk period closes they go on fresh pastures, so favorable to development at that critical stage in growth.

(2) They are stronger to enter the first winter subsequent to weaning.

(3) Winter dairying is the more profitable, as dairy products at that season sell for a higher price.

(4) Prolonged milking is more easily sustained in the cow, as she is on succulent pastures during the later stages of the lactation period.

(5) The steer calves are ready for market at a more suitable age, especially when sold as baby beef.

Calves reared to be made into meat at a later period are very frequently allowed to nurse their dams. This should never be done in the dairy. Such a method of raising them is adverse to maximum milk giving, as the calves when young cannot take all the milk the cows are capable of giving, hence the stimulus is absent that would lead her to give more.

At no time in the life of a dairy cow should she be allowed to suckle her calf longer than the third day of its existence.

The young calf should take milk from its dam for, say, three days. During that period the milk is only fit for feeding purposes. It is very important that the calf shall be started right, and in no way can this be done so well as by Nature's method, that is, by allowing it to take milk from the dam at will. At the end of that time it should be taught to drink. This can usually be accomplished without difficulty by allowing the calf to become hungry before its first lesson in drinking. It should be given all whole milk for, say, two weeks. This given in three feeds per day, and not more in quantity, as a rule, than two quarts at a feed.

The change from whole to skim-milk should be made gradually. A small amount of skim-milk should be added to the whole milk the first day, and a corresponding amount of whole milk withheld. The amount of skim-milk increased from day to day, and the whole milk fed decreased correspondingly. The time covered in making the change from all whole to all skim-milk should be from one to two weeks. Any skim-milk that is sweet will answer, but it should not be fed to young calves at a lower temperature than about 98 degrees in winter. Milk obtained by cream separators, soon after drawn from the cow, is particularly suitable.

As soon as the change from whole to skim-milk is begun, some substitute should be added to replace the fat withheld by reducing the amount of whole milk fed. Ground flax or oil-meal is the best. It is generally fed in the latter form. In some instances the oil-meal is put directly into the milk, beginning with a heaping teaspoonful and gradually increasing the quantity. A too lax condition of the digestion would indicate that an excessive amount was being fed. Later the meal may be more conveniently fed when mixed with other meal.

As soon as the calves will eat meal it should be given to them. No meal is more suitable at the first than ground oats and wheat bran. A little later whole oats will answer quite well. To calves grown for dairy uses they may form the sole grain food. If the calves are to be grown for beef, some more fattening food, as ground corn or ground barley, should be added to the meal. For such calves, equal parts of bran, oats whole or ground, and ground corn, barley, rye, or speltz are excellent. Until three months old they may be allowed to take all the grain that

Some folks may say that Mr. Korte's letter is almost unbelievable. But this gentleman is a well-known, successful business man in St. Louis. His remarks about Pratts Animal Regulator may lead you to try it too.

George Korte, President of the St. Louis Dairymen's Association, St. Louis, Mo., October 12, 1907, says:—"One of my best cows lost her appetite and refused to eat or drink until she became so weak that she fell over and could not get up. I had so many dairymen tell me about Pratts Animal Regulator that, as a last resort, when the cow was all but dead, I commenced using it as a gruel in warm water. To my surprise the cow began to improve immediately, and in a couple of days was up; and in about a week's time had recovered her usual appetite. She is now the best milker in the herd."

they will eat. Later it may be necessary to restrict the quantity fed. Calves for the dairy must be kept in a good growing condition, but without an excess of fat. The meal should be kept in a box at all times accessible to the calves and should be frequently renewed. Grain feeding may cease when the calves are put upon pasture.

As soon as the calves will eat fodder it should be given to them. Fodder gives the necessary distention to the digestive organs, which makes the animals capable of taking a sufficient quantity of food to result in high production. Alfalfa, clover-hay, and pea and oat hay are excellent, provided they are of fine growth and cut before they are too advanced in growth. If field roots can be added to the fodder the result in development and good digestion will be excellent. Any kind of field roots are good, but mangels, sugar beets, and rutabagas are the most suitable because of their good keeping qualities. They should be fed sliced, preferably with a root slicer, and the calves may be given all that they will eat without harm resulting.

Calves may be reared virtually without whole milk after the first week, and without skim-milk after they are a few weeks old. They may also be raised largely on whey during the milk period, providing it is sweet. Hay tea may be made to take the place of skim-milk in a considerable degree.

The duration of the milk period more commonly covers three to four months with calves that are hand fed, but it may be extended indefinitely providing skim-milk may be spared for such a use. Such feeding is costly. Calves reared on their dams are seldom allowed milk for more than six or seven months, save when they are reared for show purposes.

Skimmed Milk for Calves

(1) The amount should be determined by the observed capacity of the calf to take milk and by the relative cost of the skim-milk and the adjuncts fed along with it.

(2) During the first weeks until it begins to eat other food freely, it should be given all the milk that it will take without disturbing the digestion.

(3) Usually it would be safe to begin with 6 pounds of milk per day, giving 8 pounds at the end of the first week, and to add 1 pound each week subsequently until the age of 10 to 12 weeks. Any excess of milk given at one time usually disturbs the digestion and is followed by too lax a condition of the bowels.

When milk has been the chief food, and the weaning is sudden, usually growth will be more or less arrested. When sustained largely on other foods, the change may be made without any check to the growth, even in the case of calves that suck their dams. When hand raised, the quantity of milk is gradually reduced until none is given. In the case of sucking calves they should be allowed to take milk once a day for a time before being shut entirely away from the dams. The supplementary food should be strengthened as the milk is withheld.

Calves should have constant access to good water, even during the milk period, and also to salt.

Where many are fed simultaneously, the milk should be given in pails kept scrupulously clean. The pails should be set in a manger, but not until the calves have been secured by the neck in suitable stanchions. As soon as they have taken the milk, a little meal should be thrown into each pail. Eating the dry meal takes away the desire to suck one another.

Heifers From Calfhood Until in Milk

Calves of the dairy, dual purpose, and beef breeds may be reared by hand essentially on the same lines, with the following points of difference:

(1) The dual types want to carry more flesh than the dairy types, and the beef types more than either.

(2) To secure this end, more and richer milk must be given to calves of the beef type, especially during the first weeks of growth. Forcing calves of the beef type would be against the highest development attainable. Until the milking period is reached, the food and general treatment for the three classes is the same. They should be in fair flesh until they begin to furnish milk.

When calves come in the autumn, the heifers enter the first winter strong and vigorous. They should be so fed that growth will be continuous right through the winter, but on cheap foods. It is different with animals for the block, which should have grain every winter until sold, when reared on the arable farm, unless roots are freely fed, when they may be carried through the winter in fine form on straw and cornstalks, feeding some hay toward spring. They may be fed in an open or a closed shed, and without being tied when dehorned, as they ought to be when not

purely bred. It is a good time to dehorn them when about one year old, as they will be more peaceful subsequently than if the horns had never been allowed to grow. The bedding should be plentiful and they should have free access to water and salt.

To carry growing animals through the winter so that they make no increase and in some instances lose weight, to be made up the following summer, is short-sighted policy and wasteful of food. If a stunted condition is allowed at any time, increase is not only retarded, but the capacity for future increase is also lessened.

The pastures for heifers should be abundant, or supplemented by soiling food where they are short. This is specially necessary because the heifers will then be pregnant, and because of the burden thus put upon them in addition to that of growth certain evils will follow.

Many excellent cows have been lost through milk fever within a day or two of the birth of the calf. The preventive measures include:

(1) Reducing the quantity of the food fed.

(2) Feeding food that is not unduly succulent, lest the milk flow should be overstimulated.

(3) Giving a mild purgative a day or two before the calf is born, or within a few hours after its birth. The purgative most commonly used is Epsom salts, and the dose is three-quarters of a pound to one pound.

(4) Removing only a small portion of the milk at a time for the first two or three days. Only moderate amounts of food are necessary until the danger of milk fever is past.

Milk and Milking

If cows are to produce a maximum return in milk, they must be kept in comfort. In winter they are usually tied in the stall. The temperature should be approximately 45° F. The light should be ample and the ventilation thorough. Lack of proper ventilation causes the spread of tuberculosis in the cattle.

The cows must be allowed to exercise, even in winter.

Cows should be allowed to go out daily for an hour or more into a sheltered yard, save on days when the weather is extreme; or, better still, be given the liberty of a closed and well-ventilated shed during a portion of the day. It should be supplied with a fodder rack, and the cows should be dehorned.

In summer cows in milk must be protected from storms, from excessive sunshine, and from flies, as far as this may be practicable.

Cows in milk should be driven gently. The pastures should not be too distant from the stables, and driving during the heat of the day should be avoided.

The quality of milk is easily injured by coming in direct contact with foreign substances or by imbibing odors. The milk must be drawn from clean udders, with clean hands, into clean pails, and amid clean surroundings. The stables must have attention. The udder and teats should be wiped off by using a damp cloth, conveniently carried beneath the lid of the milking stool. The milk should be taken with dry hands into metal pails, kept clean by scalding. Milking before feeding prevents dust particles from getting into the milk. Noxious odors are kept down by the prompt removal of droppings and by strewing often sand, plaster, rock phosphate, or dry earth in the manure gutters.

Unless milking is done at stated times, and by the same person, there will be a loss in the production. When the milk is delayed a decreased flow is noticeable the following morning. When a change of milkers is made, some cows resent it by withholding a part of the milk.

Great good results from keeping records of quantity and quality of production by the individual cows in a herd. The quality is determined by testing the milk with the Babcock test twice a month. In this way the relative profit from the individual cows may be ascertained.

It is not easy to dry some dairy cows prior to the birth of the next calf, and yet, as a rule, it ought to be done. When they are to be dried the process should begin

**Heifers respond very quickly to the use of
Pratts Animal Regulator. Try it on our broad and
liberal money-back guarantee.**

F. H. Clearland, Baileyville, Kan., July 26, 1905, says:—"We had a heifer that would not eat and her eyes were always watering. I bought some Pratts Animal Regulator and found that it quickly cured the animal. I have used it ever since and have never been without it."

by milking them once a day and putting them on dry food. The food may also be reduced somewhat in quantity. Later the milk is taken out at intervals which constantly increase in length until the cow is dry. The udder should be carefully watched during the later stages of the drying process.

Food for Cows in Milk in Summer

Where suitable pasture may be obtained, it is usually a cheaper source of food for cows than soiling food or cured fodders, as the element of labor in giving the food is largely eliminated. The best pastures, viewed from the standpoint of production, are those grown on lands that may be irrigated during the season of growth. These consist of clover and certain grasses. Permanent pastures which are grown on moist land, and which contain a number of grasses, are usually satisfactory, but the nature of the pasture must, of course, be largely determined by the attendant conditions. Blue grass pastures are excellent while succulent and abundant, but in midsummer they lose their succulence for weeks in succession. Brouer grass is a favorite pasture in northwestern areas, and Bermuda grass in the South. In the Eastern and Central States the most suitable pastures are made up of blue grass, timothy, and orchard grass, and of the common red, white, and alsike clovers.

There is more or less of hazard to cows when grazing on alfalfa—liability to bloating, which may result fatally. Likewise second growth sorghum or the second growth of the non-saccharine sorghums is full of hazard, especially in dry seasons when it has become stunted in growth. Nor should rape and rye be grazed, save for a short time after the cows have been milked, lest they give a taint to the milk.

The change from winter rations to grazing should never be suddenly made, or purging caused by the fresh grass will lead to loss in weight and loss of milk, though at first there will probably be an advance in the same. The change may be made in outline as follows:

(1) The cows will not be turned out until after the food given in the morning has been sufficiently consumed.

(2) They will be kept out an hour or two the first day, and the time increased.

(3) The time called for to effect the change should never be less than one week or more than three.

(4) As soon as the change begins the reduction in the succulent food, ensilage, and field roots should also begin.

(5) The dry fodder given should be continued morning and evening as long as the cows will take it.

(6) There should be some reduction and it may be modification in the grain for a short time.

After turning out a full supply may be necessary. Should the pasture be composed mainly of grasses, food rich in protein, as wheat bran, should be fed, but if it is composed mainly of clover, then more carbonaceous grain, as corn, should be fed.

When pasture is succulent and abundant, it is a disputed point as to whether it will pay to feed meal of any kind in addition. The following conclusion in regard to this question would seem safe:

When cows are fed grain on pastures succulent and abundant, the tendency is to increase the yield in the milk and also to increase flesh.

The quality of the milk is not materially influenced.

Some saving is effected in the grazing and the resultant fertilizer from the grain fed has a tangible value. It is certain, therefore, that full value will be obtained for a small grain ration thus fed.

As soon as the supply of pasture becomes insufficient in quantity or lacking in succulence, it should be supplemented with food cut and fed in the green form, as winter rye, oats and peas, and oats and vetches grown together, millet in several

"We are advertised by our loving friends." Just how true this old saying is can be seen by reading what Mr. Hodges says about Pratts Animal Regulator.

J. H. Hodges, Utica, Mich., February 6, 1906, says:—"I have used Pratts Animal Regulator and know how quickly it will change the spirit and looks of a run-down animal. I have customers who have Pratts Animal Regulator and take it to their friends in adjoining counties."

varieties, grasses, perennial and Italian rye, especially the latter, alfalfa, the medium red, the mammoth, alsike and crimson clovers, corn of many varieties, and the sorghums. Alfalfa, where it can be freely grown, is king among soiling foods. Peas and oats grown together are excellent, the bulk being peas. Corn is more commonly used, and in some sections sweet sorghum is given an important place. The aim should be to grow soiling foods that will be ready for feeding in that succession that will provide food through all the summer and autumn. Soiling furnished by grains, grasses, and clovers are usually fed in the stables or feed yards, and corn and sorghum are usually strewn over the pastures, as much as is needed from day to day.

Where much soiling food is wanted from year to year, it would seem safe to say that it can be most cheaply supplied in the form of silage. Even when grass is abundant, cows will eat with avidity more or less of ensilage well made. They should not be fed in winter more than 25 pounds per animal per day, but the quantity needed is determined largely by the condition of the pastures. Because of the less quantity of the silage called for in summer, the silo that contains the silage should be of less diameter than the silo that holds food for winter use, otherwise the exposed silage will dry out too much between the times of feeding it.

In autumn soiling foods may be fed with profit that are possessed of less succulence than would suffice at an earlier period, as in the autumn the pastures are usually more succulent than in the summer. Corn may be fed at such a time with much advantage from the shock, and sorghum that has been harvested may likewise be fed from the shock or from the cocks. Pumpkins may be thrown into the pastures and broken when fed.

Food for Cows in Milk in Winter

Viewed from the standpoint of milk production, the legumes (clover, cow peas, soy beans, etc.) must be assigned first rank. After these come grain fodders, corn and sorghum fodders, and fodders from grasses, suitable in the order named. Lowest of all is straw furnished by the small cereals. Fodders when fed are not restricted in quantity as concentrates are.

Among legumes, hay furnished by alfalfa, any of the clovers, cow peas, soy beans and vetches, is excellent for producing milk when these are cut at the proper stage and properly cured. Alfalfa should be cut for such feeding when only a small per cent. of blooms have been formed, clovers when in full bloom, and cow peas, soy beans, and vetches when the first forward pods are filling. Proper curing means by the aid of wind stirring through the mass rather than sun bleaching it.

When good leguminous fodders are fed, from 33 to 50 per cent. less grain will suffice than would be called for when non-leguminous fodders only are fed.

Fodder may usually be cheaply furnished from corn and sorghum, when grown so that the stalks are fine and leafy, and if cut when nearing completed maturity and well cured. Such food is excellent for milk production when fed with suitable adjuncts, even though the fodder is grown so thickly that nubbins do not form. The aim should be to feed the sorghums in the autumn and early winter and the corn so that it may be supplemented by other hay when the winter is past, as later than the time specified these foods deteriorate.

Rye and wheat straw are of little use in making milk, oat straw is better, and good bright pea straw is still more valuable. When fodder is scarce, these may be fed to advantage if run through a cutting box and mixed with cut hay.

The necessity for feeding succulent food in some form where maximum milk yields are to be attained has come to be recognized by all dairymen. The plants that furnish succulence in winter are corn in all its varieties, field roots of certain kinds, and the sorghums. Corn and sorghum to furnish the necessary succulence must be

We absolutely and fully guarantee that Pratts Animal Regulator will make cows produce more milk and increase the butter fat. If it does not, your money will be refunded and no questions asked. This is a plain statement, but we stand back of every word of it.

W. W. Squires, Flat Woods, W. Va., April 13, 1903, says:—"I have been using Pratts Animal Regulator for the past two years and have found it to be the greatest milk and butter producer of the age. I can honestly recommend it for cows."

ensiled. Corn ensilage is without a rival in providing winter succulence for cows. Field roots furnish succulence that, pound for pound, is more valuable than corn, because of the more favorable influence which it exerts on the digestion. But roots cost more to grow than corn. Rutabagas and turnips will give the milk an offensive taint if fed freely at any other time than just after the milk has been withdrawn, but that is not true of mangels, sugar beets, or carrots.

The necessity for giving grain feed containing high percentage of digestible matter (known as concentrates) to dairy cows is based on the inability of the cow to consume and digest enough coarse fodders to result in maximum production, even though the fodders should be in balance as to their constituents. Concentrates are purchased or home grown. It matters not from which source they are obtained, but the values of those purchased are becoming so high as to force upon dairymen the necessity of growing them at home as far as this may be practicable. The method of furnishing concentrates by growing certain of the small grains in combination is growing in favor. These combinations may include wheat, barley, oats, peas, and flax. Frequently but two varieties are grown together. They are grown thus, in the first place, to secure better yields, and, in the second, to furnish concentrates in approximate balance. Such a food, for instance, is obtained from growing wheat and oats together, and if some flax is grown in the mixture it will be further improved.

When choosing concentrates for feeding cows, the aim should be to select them so that when fed along with the roughage on hand, they will be in approximate balance, that is, the elements in them will best meet the needs of the cows.

If a flesh and milk-making food, like clover, is the source of the fodder, then a fat and heat-producing food, like corn, should furnish a large proportion of the grain fed. But it is not more profitable in all instances to feed foods in exact balance. Some of the factors may be so high priced and others so cheap that it will pay better to feed them more or less out of balance.

When good clover hay or alfalfa is being fed to cows in milk, any one of the following grain supplements will give satisfactory results: (1) Corn meal and wheat bran, equal parts by weight. (2) Corn meal, wheat bran, and ground oats in the proportions of 2, 1, and 1 parts. (3) Corn meal, wheat bran, and cottonseed meal in the proportions of 2, 1, and 1 parts. Whether corn meal or corn and cob meal is fed is not very material. Barley meal may be fed instead of corn.

Should corn ensilage be fed to the extent of, say, 40 pounds per day along with clover or alfalfa, any one of the following grain supplements should suffice: (1) Corn or barley meal, wheat bran, and ground oats, fed in equal parts by weight. (2) Corn or barley meal and wheat bran, fed in the proportions of 1 and 2 parts. (3) Corn or barley meal, cottonseed meal, and wheat or rice bran, fed in equal proportions. (4) Ground peas and oats, also fed in equal proportions. The succotash mixture may be fed alone or in conjunction with other meal added to make the food still more in balance. Oil cake may be used as a source of protein, but not more than, say, 1½ pounds per animal, daily, should be fed in prolonged feeding, lest the butter resulting should become too soft. If cottonseed is fed at the rate of more than 3 to 4 pounds a day in prolonged feeding, the flavor and the color of the butter are liable to be affected.

The amount of the concentrates to feed to cows in milk will be influenced by the character of the roughage that may be available, by the market value of the same, and, most of all, by the amount of milk that the cow is giving. When cows are on good clover or alfalfa hay, with a liberal supply, say 30 to 40 pounds, of corn or sorghum ensilage, the rule will be safe which would feed daily to a cow weighing 1000 pounds about 1 pound of grain or meal to each 4 pounds of milk given when the returns are average. Should the returns become very large, it may be necessary to feed 1 pound of grain to each 3 pounds of milk given. Where corn ensilage and roots are both wanting, about 33 per cent. should be added to the amounts given above.

How would you like your cows to show an average gain in milk from two to four quarts at a milking? Pratts Animal Regulator never costs dairymen one cent unless it can show a substantial gain in milk.

W. D. Carroll, Antonita, Col., August 23, 1905, says:—"Last winter I began giving my cow Pratts Animal Regulator, and without increasing the grain food she gained from two to four quarts at a milking. Your animal Regulator will do all you claim for it."

It is preferable to feed meal admixed with cut fodders. The mastication that follows will then be more thorough and the digestion more complete. When ensilage is fed, admixture will result sufficiently if the meal is thrown over the ensilage where it has been put into the mangers.

In order to insure the animal obtaining full benefit of all its feed, it will be found highly profitable to include Pratts Animal Regulator with the daily ration. It acts as a digestive and at the same time insures a healthy and natural action of the bowels.

Milk and Butter

If the best possible returns are to be obtained from milk, milk into vessels that are kept scrupulously clean by scalding and airing. Remove as promptly as possible from the stable to the milk room. Separate promptly where separators are used, and the separators must be thoroughly cleaned each time they have been used.

Cream should be kept cool and sweet until about twelve hours before it is churned. After the starter is added, it should be thoroughly mixed by stirring and should be allowed to ripen until churned. Buttermilk from the last churning and ripened cream are frequently used as starters. The flavor of the butter is largely dependent upon ripeness in the cream. If not ripe enough, the butter has a flat, insipid taste, but if too ripe it has an old, disagreeable flavor. The cream should be strained through a coarse hair or wire strainer when put into the churn, to take out any particles of hardened cream that may be present.

The temperature at which churning should be done will vary from 50° to 56° F., or even 60° F. in summer. The cream from cows long in milk churns more slowly than that of other cows. The amount of butter color or salt to use is affected by such influences as the season of the year and the breed of the cows. A light straw color is preferred. The time consumed in churning varies with the thickness and ripeness of the cream. With all conditions suitable, it should be completed in about thirty minutes. Slow churning may result from any of the following causes: a low temperature, very thin or very thick cream, sweet cream, slow agitation, cream from cows that are strippers, and cream of uneven ripeness.

Churning should stop and buttermilk be drawn off when the grains of butter are about the size of grains of wheat. When the butter is taken out of the churn, it is left in the butter trough for awhile to allow the buttermilk to drain off. It is then worked and salted. Not a little variation, however, exists as to the exact methods of handling butter subsequently to the forming of the butter granules.

The Feeding and Care of Bulls

Bulls should be fed and managed with a view to secure good, large and robust physical development and the retention of begetting powers unimpaired to a good old age. The aim should be to avoid tying bulls in the stall continuously for any prolonged period, but to give them opportunity to take exercise in box stalls, paddocks, and pastures to the greatest extent that may be practicable.

A ring should be inserted in the nose when not yet one year old. Rings most commonly used are 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. When inserting them the head of the animal should be drawn tightly up to a post or other firm object, so that the muzzle points upward at a suitable angle. A hole is then made with a suitable implement through the cartilage between the nasal passages, and forward rather than backward in the cartilage. The ring is then inserted, the two parts are brought together again, and they are held in place by a small screw. When ringed, a strap or rope with a spring attached will suffice for a time when leading them, but later they should be led with a lead, which is a strong, tough, circular piece of wood, 4 to 5 feet long, with a snap attached to one end.

It never pays to experiment nor to lose valuable time in "trying something else" when Pratts Animal Regulator, a 40-year-old and guaranteed remedy, can be obtained at the same price as some uncertain substitute.

H. V. Kirkbride, Evansville, Ind., says:—"We are using Pratts Animal Regulator for our cows and hogs and think there is nothing better. When we get an article that does all that is claimed for it, we have no desire to 'try something else.'"

Avoid using bulls in service under one year. During the one-year form they should not be allowed to serve more than a score of cows; after they have reached the age of 24 to 30 months, they may be used with much freedom in service until the vital forces begin to weaken with age. When properly managed, waning should not begin before the age of 7 or 8 years. It has been found that the bull's service can be made more sure by the use of Pratts Animal Regulator, because of its mild and safe tonic properties. Bulls should be able to serve from 75 to 100 cows a year without injury when the times of service spread over much of the year.

Growing and Feeding Cattle for Beef

In some instances calves are grown on whole milk and adjuncts, and are sold at the age of 6 to 9 months. This is practicable when two or three calves are reared on one cow. The meal adjuncts to accompany such feeding may consist of ground corn, oats, bran, and oil meal, fed in the proportions of, say, 4, 2, 1, and 1 parts by weight. In some instances they are kept two or three months longer, and when sold such calves well fattened bring high prices.

The growing of baby beef is coming into much favor. Baby beef means beef put upon the market when it can no longer be called veal and when considerably short of maturity, usually under the age of 24 months. To grow such beef properly animals must be given a good healthy start, growth must not be interrupted and must be reasonably rapid, and the condition of flesh in which they are kept must be higher than for breeding uses. The process is in a sense a forcing one through feeding of relatively large amounts of grain. Though kept in good flesh all the while, the highest condition of flesh should be sought during the latter stages of feeding.

When mature animals are fattened, they are finished in some instances in stall, in other instances in a shed and protected from winds, and yet again in a grove; very frequently they are finished in a pasture. The best method is determined by the character of the animals, by climate, by the cost of labor, and also by the character of the production.

When stall feeding begins, cattle are led up gradually during preliminary feeding to full feeding. Full feeding means consumption of all grain and other food the animal can take without injuring digestion. A lean animal cannot be fattened quickly. Before rapid deposits of fat can occur the lean animal must be brought into a well-nourished condition. Preliminary feeding should cover a period of 4 to 8 weeks in ordinary fattening.

When cattle are to be finished on grass, they are usually fed a moderate amount of grain daily the previous winter. The amount will be influenced by the character of the fodders and by the season when the cattle are to be sold. Usually it is not less than 3 pounds per animal, daily, nor more than 6 pounds. Steers will fatten in much shorter time when Pratts Animal Regulator is used. It causes them to quickly put on solid flesh, due to its action on the blood, bowels, and digestive organs.

Don't give up when your cows take sick and fall off in milk. Get some Pratts Animal Regulator on a money-back guarantee, and watch the results.

Eben L. Young, Joint, Ohio, July 1, 1901, says:—"I had a cow that had been sick for nearly a year, during which time I had used almost everything that could be obtained. She was one of the most valuable in a herd of twenty, and I had just about decided giving up trying to restore her to health when Pratts Animal Regulator was recommended to me. I obtained a bag, and am pleased to state that the animal began to improve from the very start and is now the most healthy cow on my farm."

A New Poultry Book

Have you received a free copy of the latest and best information on poultry? If not, drop us a postal asking for "Poultry Wrinkles." Address Pratt Food Company, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISEASES OF COWS

The cow is generally healthy, and if fed, stabled and cared for properly she will seldom be ill.

When a cow is sick, provide clean, comfortable quarters, with plenty of bedding and let her lie down. If weather is cold, cover her with a blanket. A healthy cow has a good appetite, the muzzle is moist, the eye bright, coat is smooth, the horns are warm, breathing is regular, the milk is given in good quantities and the process of rumination is constant soon after eating. The sick cow has more or less fever, the muzzle is dry and hot, the breathing is rapid, no appetite, an increase in the pulse, dull eye, rough coat, a suspension of rumination, and the cow will stand alone with head down. Usually all that is needed is Pratts Animal Regulator with bran mashes and good digestible feed. Give them pure, clean water, and careful attention.

Abortion

A germ disease, very contagious and one of the most injurious of those that affect dairy cattle. A cow that has once aborted will do so again unless carefully treated, and if one cow in a herd aborts, generally every pregnant cow in that herd will do the same. Disinfect all stables weekly with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Cause.—By infection, herding together of a large number of cows, high feeding, smutty corn, ergoty pastures or accidental injuries.

Treatment.—If the afterbirth is retained, it should be removed and burned, and the vagina and womb syringed with one ounce of Pratts Dip to one gallon of warm water. Repeat daily until all discharge has disappeared. The cow should not take the bull for at least two months after aborting. To prevent the spread of the disease the entire premises should be disinfected with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Douche the vagina of all pregnant cows and wash the tails and hind quarters of the entire herd with one part Pratts Dip to 100 parts water.

If the premises are disinfected regularly and Pratts Animal Regulator is given daily to all the cows, abortion will be prevented.

Aphtha, Sores on the Lips and Tongue

Symptoms.—Painful blisters which become sores on the lips and tongue. Occurs often in sucking calves.

Treatment.—Wash the mouth twice a day with one ounce of borax and one fluid ounce of myrrh mixed in one quart of water. Give Pratts Animal Regulator daily. If the mouth is very sore give the remedies in gruel form. Feed animal on regular gruel feed. If it occurs in calves, give Pratts Calf Tonic with milk and use borax as mentioned above.

Bloat

Symptoms.—While eating, or shortly afterward, a swelling appears on the left side, and as the swelling increases the animal appears to be in great distress, pants, strikes belly with its hind feet, the belching of gas is noticed and the animal does not chew its cud. Later the breathing becomes difficult, the animal moans, its back is arched, eyes protrude, the tongue hangs out and saliva runs from the mouth.

Cause.—Eating damp grass, succulent grass of early spring and second crop clover in autumn when wet with dew or rain. Also caused by a change of food or overfilling the paunch of animal with indigestible food.

Treatment.—At this stage mix one ounce aromatic spirits of ammonia in one pint of water and give the mixture as a drench. Repeat in twenty minutes if necessary. In extreme cases a mechanical treatment can be successfully employed by the use of Pratts Cattle Trocar.

Caked Udder, or Garget

Apply Pratts Bag Ointment according to directions. It is very penetrating, and has great softening and cooling properties. Use also for chafing and inflammation.

C. H. Martin, Ascutneyville, Vt., September 28, 1910, says:—"Please send me two dozen boxes Pratts Bag Ointment for cows. I handle about one thousand cows a year, and it is the best thing I was ever able to get."

Cold

Symptoms.—Heated forehead, sneezing, coughing, may have diarrhea or be constipated, fever and loss of appetite. Urine deficient.

Treatment.—Give large doses of Pratts Animal Regulator in gruel form and gradually reduce quantity. Keep animal warm, bandage legs and rub throat and jungs with Pratts Liniment.

Colic

Symptoms.—Animal will be uneasy, gets up and lies down, and suffers much pain.

Treatment.—Walk the animal for a few minutes, then give one pint of Glauber Salts dissolved in a pint of warm water and inject a quart of warm water, with two fluid ounces of laudanum, into the bowels. Give regularly Pratts Animal Regulator mixed with warm water as gruel until animal is relieved, then mix with the feed. In extreme cases give four drams of carbonate of ammonia, two drams of belladonna, mixed with one pint of water. Blankets wrung out of hot water and applied will help to relieve the pain. Another remedy is one ounce of sulphuric ether and one ounce tincture of opium in a pint of warm water. A pint of whiskey in a pint of warm water is also good.

Constipation

Cause.—From eating dry, coarse food, lack of exercise and not enough water.

Treatment.—Give Epsom salts or a pint of raw linseed oil and plenty of green food, linseed meal, bran mash, roots and Pratts Animal Regulator daily. Exercise is necessary.

Cow Pox (Variola)

Symptoms.—Round inflamed spots appear upon the teats. They enlarge and form large scabs. The milk yield is always diminished. It is very contagious. This is the vaccine-virus used as a preventive for smallpox.

Treatment.—Separate the cows affected. Do not break the pox. Apply Pratts Healing Ointment to the sores and give Pratts Animal Regulator to all the cows, whether affected or not.

Closing of the Milk Duct

Use Pratts Self-Retaining Milking Tube. Never use a solid probe or needle.

Cut, Cracked, Injured or Sore Teats

Apply Pratts Bag Ointment according to directions on box.

Diarrhoea (Scours)

Treatment.—Give large doses of Pratts Animal Regulator at first, then reduce to regular quantity. Give starch gruel or flour and water. Another remedy is: two fluid drams of tincture of kino three times daily.

Foot and Mouth Disease

Symptoms.—Sore feet and blisters form in and about the mouth and on udder. Animal shivers, has fever, becomes lame and teeth become loose. It is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate all sick animals and wash mouths with 1 part Pratts Dip to 100 parts water, or one-half spoonful of tincture of aloes and myrrh. Stand animals in a trough containing 1 part Pratts Dip to 20 parts water. Repeat in five days. Disinfect all stables, litter, etc. Give daily Pratts Animal Regulator with the regular feed. Use Pratts Bag Ointment on teats and udder. When recovered, sponge all over with 1 part Dip to 20 parts water.

Foot Rot

Treatment.—Clean stalls and disinfect with one part Pratts Dip and Disinfectant to 100 parts water. Pare away all ragged portions of the foot and keep animal on clean floor until cured. Make a poultice of 1 part Animal Dip to 5 parts water and stir in a little flour to the proper constituency and apply to the foot.

Lice

Lousy stock cannot grow fat, for the nourishment given is absorbed by the lice.

Treatment.—Clean stable thoroughly and spray Pratts Dip everywhere. Sprinkle

Pratts Liquid Lice Killer on an old blanket and tie it around the animal for two or three hours. Spray the legs and such places the blanket does not cover. Repeat if necessary.

If Pratts Powdered Lice Killer is used, dust the animals thoroughly with the powder, rubbing the hair the wrong way, then rub it thoroughly into the skin.

Lump Jaw

Cause.—A vegetable parasite. It is contagious.

Treatment.—Remove the tumor by surgical means or paint daily with tincture of iodine. Give daily two drams of iodide of potash. Give nourishing feed with Pratts Animal Regulator daily. Disinfect stable with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant.

Milk—Bloody or Stringy

Cause.—By rupture of minute vessels in the udder due to injury, irritation or inflammation and derangement of the system.

Treatment.—Change the food and pasture. Give large doses of Pratts Animal Regulator at first, and gradually reduce to regular quantity. Give good nutritious feed with bran mashes and clean fresh water. Rub udder twice daily with Pratts Bag Ointment. Four drams of hyposulphite of soda in feed twice a day has produced good results.

Milk—Blue and Watery

Treatment.—Keep stable perfectly clean, disinfect thoroughly with Pratts Dip and treat same as for bloody milk. Sometimes blue milk is the sign of tuberculosis. If so, have the cow killed and burned or buried deep.

Milk Fever

Symptoms.—There is a feverish condition and inflammation of the brain; a complete stoppage of milk, weakness in hind quarters, animal staggers and when down is unable to rise, throws head to one side and goes into a state of stupor.

Cause.—By trouble peculiar to calving or running into rich pasture during hot weather; by lack of exercise and from costiveness. Usually attacks fat cows.

Treatment.—(From Circular 45, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.) "Of all known methods of treating milk fever, the injection of sterile atmospheric air into the udder is by far the most simple and practicable as well as the most efficacious and harmless one at our disposal." Pratts Milk Fever Outfit for air treatment should always be kept on hand. The price is \$3. This treatment has cured 97 per cent. of cases treated.

Prevention.—Feed pregnant cows with nutritious and laxative feed, give plenty of water and Pratts Animal Regulator daily. Keep stable clean, well ventilated and disinfected with Pratts Dip.

Milk—To Increase the Flow of

Treatment.—To increase flow of milk give Pratts Animal Regulator daily with a good nutritious ration and plenty of water. These supply just what a cow needs to make her food appetizing, to regulate the blood, bowels and digestive organs to turn all the nutriment of the feed given into flesh and milk without waste. Pratts Animal Regulator has been used for over 40 years by successful and conservative feeders, and wherever used, according to directions, has produced wonderful results.

Ophthalmia—Sore Eyes

Treatment.—Separate affected animals at once and put them in clean, well ventilated but dark stalls as this is contagious. Disinfect entire place with 1 part Pratts Dip to 75 parts of water. Give physic of a pound and a half of Epsom salts, dissolved in a pint of warm water, to which add two ounces of powdered ginger. Give sloppy feed with one dram of powdered nitrate of potassia added and Pratts Animal Regulator daily.

Fasten a cloth over the eyes and keep it wet with a lotion of chloride of zinc, one dram; carbolic acid, two drams; water, one gallon. Apply to the cheek below each eye, to the space of about two inches, a small portion of a blister composed of Spanish fly, two drams; lard, two tablespoonfuls. Apply in the morning and wash off with soap suds and a sponge, six hours later. Apply lard. Keep separated from herd for a month after recovery.

Retention of Afterbirth

Treatment.—Blanket in a warm stable and give warm mash, with a double dose of Pratts Animal Regulator to move the bowels. Wash out the vagina before and after the afterbirth is expelled with 1 part Pratts Dip to 100 parts water. Clean, warm, sloppy food with Pratts Regulator soon cause it to be expelled.

Rheumatism

Symptoms.—Hot, painful swellings at the joints, stiffness in walking and difficulty in rising.

Cause.—By exposure, badly ventilated and wet stables, damp, marshy pasture and impure food.

Treatment.—Bathe joints with Pratts Liniment. Give a physic of a pound of Epsom salts in warm water. Give two drams of salicylate of soda every three hours for two days. Keep animal warm and dry. Give nutritious feed of a laxative nature with Pratts Animal Regulator daily.

Sore Throat

Symptoms.—Difficulty in swallowing, pain and difficult breathing.

Treatment.—Place in dry, clean, well ventilated stable. Use nose bag described on page 36. Rub throat with Pratts Liniment. Give physic of one pound of Epsom salts in warm water. Give one-half ounce of tincture of belladonna every six hours. Syringe throat three times a day with an ounce of following solution: 1½ drams nitrate of silver and 1 pint of distilled water.

Sprains

Use Pratts Liniment, nothing better.

Teats—Obstructed

Treatment.—Wash off teats with 1 part Pratts Dip and 50 parts of water. Use Pratts Teat Opener. Pratts Self-Retaining Milking Tube can then be inserted until teat is better. Rub teats with Pratts Bag Ointment.

Ticks

Treatment.—All cattle infected with ticks should be sponged or dipped at once with 1 part Pratts Dip to 20 parts water. Repeat in ten days. This will not only kill the ticks but cure mange, soften the hair and make the skin healthy.

Tuberculosis—Consumption

Symptoms.—Not well marked in early stages. Disease develops slowly. There is a loss of flesh, a short dry cough, irregular appetite, rapid breathing, weakness, bloating, diarrhea, the milk is lessened and is watery and blue in color. The coat is rough and back arched. Whenever an animal is suspected of having tuberculosis, have a competent person give the "Tuberculosis Test" at once.

Cause.—Poor feed and water, badly ventilated stables, dirty stables, from overfeeding and inoculation. It is hereditary. May also follow abortion and catarrhal trouble of the genital organs.

Treatment.—Disease is incurable. Kill and burn all animals affected at once and disinfect thoroughly stables, yards, etc., with 1 part Pratts Dip to 50 parts of water. Disinfect every week until every germ is destroyed. Use Pratts Dip in all whitewash and sponge or dip all the cattle in a solution of 1 part Dip to 100 parts water.

Wire Cuts, Wounds, Bites, etc.

Treatment.—Wash with 1 part Pratts Dip and 50 parts water and apply Pratts Healing Ointment or Healing Powder three times a day.

Worms

Give Pratts Specially Prepared Worm Powder according to directions. It is quick in its action and has a strong tonic effect.

We publish a large book of 172 pages giving the latest information on Cows, Hogs and Sheep. The regular price is 50 cents per copy, but we will mail a copy postpaid upon receipt of 10 cents and a coupon which you will find in every package of Pratts Preparations.



Swine and Their Management

No class of animals kept upon the farm brings returns so quickly as swine, with the exception of fowls. Swine are specially valuable for utilizing food that would otherwise go to waste. They are an invaluable adjunct to the dairy, especially when the whole milk is separated on the farm.

Where milk is plentiful, and especially where such foods as barley and peas are grown, the bacon types will be the most profitable, as they furnish the largest litters and also make pork that brings the best price in the market. The other types of swine are usually kept where corn is the cereal that is most grown. The large Yorkshire and Tamworth are the leading bacon breeds. The Poland China, the Duroc Jersey, and the Chester White are leading lard types. The Berkshires, Cheshires, and Hampshires are intermediate between the bacon and lard types. When bacon sires are crossed upon sows of any of the other breeds, the progeny are excellent for pork.

When selecting brood sows of any breed, the preference should be given to those which have reasonably long sides and limbs of medium length. When selecting boars make sure that vigor is present in a marked degree and also strong limbs. Any weakness in the back of male or female is to be carefully shunned.

Brood sows should not produce their first litter under 12 months. Whether they should produce one or two litters a year will depend largely upon the conditions, especially of climate. Sows should be kept for breeding as long as they will produce good even litters. Well-chosen sows should rear an average of 8 to the litter.

Brood sows should have ample exercise in winter. They get it in good form when they are allowed to turn over litter in the barnyard on which a little grain, as corn, has been previously sprinkled. Two-thirds of the winter rations may consist of mangels or alfalfa hay, the other third being grain or swill. Alfalfa should be cut before blossoming.

When sows farrow they should be fed lightly for the first three days. Later give all they will eat of milk-making foods. A combination of ground oats, wheat shorts, and some corn is excellent. Meal is fed ground and soaked. As soon as young pigs will take skim-milk they should get it in a trough apart from the sow. They are weaned at 7 or 8 weeks where two litters are grown in a year, and at 12 weeks where but one is grown.

When pigs are weaned, and previously, there is nothing better than shorts and skim milk. They should be grown subsequently to weaning on pasture, with 1 to 2 pounds of grain added daily. In season, winter or spring rye, clover, alfalfa, barley, and rape all make excellent pasture.

The fattening period with swine covers from 6 to 8 weeks. Unground corn and water will fatten swine in good form. The same is true of barley and rye, ground and soaked. They may be fattened nicely while grazing on field peas. They may also be similarly fattened by hogging off corn or gathering it from the excrement of cattle that are being fattened on it. Swine well grown should make an average gain of a pound a day. Bacon swine may be best sold at 175 to 200 pounds in weight. Lard types are usually grown to greater weights.

Swine breeders have long recognized the value of Pratts Animal Regulator as a disease preventive and fattener. Progressive breeders now consider it a necessity in profitable hog raising.

Read this, if you miss everything else we have written about hogs, and then don't forget that Pratts Animal Regulator will also save YOU thirty days' time in fattening.

W. Westesen, Denver, Col., January 5, 1910, says:—"I have given Pratts Animal Regulator to 1,000 hogs during the past year, and am willing to state that I am highly pleased with the results. It has *saved thirty days' time in fattening* and my hogs have always brought a little more than market price."

Pratts,

Animal Regulator



This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. It is used daily in over 50,000 towns throughout the United States and Canada, and sold in every country in the world. Veterinary surgeons, professional breeders and scientific farmers everywhere require and urge its use. For over 40 years it has been recognized as the most reliable and most effectual Regulator and Tonic for all domestic animals.

Practically all stock to-day are forced to their limit, and as this is an unnatural condition, differing from their ordinary wild life, it is necessary to treat them so as to make up for this added strain and to give them health, strength, and to make them profitable. That is exactly the mission of Pratt's Animal Regulator.

Pratts Animal Regulator is a regulator, digestive and mild tonic. The ingredients consist of pure medicinal roots, herbs and barks, carefully blended in the exact proportions necessary to gently but surely act on the blood, bowels, liver and digestive organs of horses, cows, sheep and hogs. It causes perfect digestion.

Ordinarily a great quantity of food given to stock is wasted on account of imperfect assimilation. Pratt's Animal Regulator stops that at once. The worst run-down animal can be given Pratt's Animal Regulator according to directions, and an improvement will be seen almost at once.

Horses are kept well and strong, their wind improved, and their coat will be sleek and glossy.

Cows give more and richer milk, the percentage of butter fat being always increased, and their calves are strong and healthy. Steers fatten in half the time.

Hogs are raised and fattened quickly and kept free from disease. Sheep are kept healthy, and their meat and wool improved by its use.

25 lb. pails, \$3.50, also in small packages and 100 lb. bags.

Pratts, Healing Ointment

(For Man or Beast)



This is the most humane preparation ever produced for the quick and thorough cure of all sores, cuts, scratches, grease, wounds, burns, scalds, corns, harness and saddle galls, barb-wire fence cuts, itching of the skin, eczema and eruptions of any kind. Heals naturally, permanently and leaves no dangerous scabs. Excellent for human use too. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratts, Healing Powder



A guaranteed remedy for harness galls, sores, grease heel, bleeding ulcers, etc. It will arrest hemorrhage and check blood flow. Dirt and dust cannot get into wounds as the Powder forms a coating over it. Large 4-ounce, sifting top, enameled can, 25c.

Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure



has a record of 998 cases of colic cured out of 1,000 cases treated. One of the most remarkable remedies known; and although expensive to prepare, the price is very low.

It is a positive remedy in all cases of flatulent colic (sometimes called bloat), spasmodic colic, gas colic, kidney colic, and acute indigestion. Its action is

quick, and a cure certain, when used according to directions.

Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts Spavin Paste (A Blister)



is the best remedy for any spavin or enlargement that can possibly be removed. Heals without a scar. Full directions with every box. Sold at 50c.

Pratts Hog Worm Powder



Only for hogs, and it is guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, or money back. The worms simply cannot exist when our powder is given. Use the powder to prevent worms.

In packages, 50c. and \$1.00.

Pratts Liniment (For Man or Beast)



acts both as a counter-irritant, drawing out the inflammation, and also as a penetrant. Can be used either to blister or without blistering, by regulating the application.

Cures rheumatism, lameness, sprains, bruises, contracted muscles, shoulder or stifle lameness, thrush or canker, cockle joints, sweeny, kicks, sore throat, quinsy, curb, splint, capped hocks, shoe boils, pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs.

No farmer, horse owner or live stock owner should be without a bottle—you cannot buy a better liniment at any price. Sold in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts Liquid Spavin Remedy



has both a penetrating and counter-irritant effect—and is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Felons, Chilblains, Burns, Sore Throat, Diphtheria and any lameness, bruise, cut or pain—also all cases of Spavin. Can be used to blister, as required. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Pratts Hog Cholera Specific



No medicine can cure hog cholera in its last stages, but if Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific is given when disease first attacks hogs, a cure will result. Most valuable as a preventive—and should be given when cholera becomes prevalent.

Pratt's Hog Cholera Specific also prevents and cures thumps, diphtheria, scours, catarrh, constipation and rheumatism. 50c. packages —\$2.00 and \$3.50 pails.

Pratts Dip and Disinfectant



has received the U.S. Government rating for sheep scab (1 part Dip to 70 parts water). Cures sheep of ticks, foot-rot and other diseases; cures cattle of mange, ringworm, scabies, ticks, screw worms, warbles, etc.; cures horses of mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, thrush, galls, sores, cuts, wounds, etc.; cures hogs of cholera, mange, lice, eczema, fly and maggots; cures dogs of fleas, lice, mange, cuts, ulcers, etc. \$1.00 per gallon. Are you paying more for an inferior Dip?

Pratts Harness Soap



is better than any other foreign or domestic soap made. It lasts longer and is therefore cheaper.

Blackens, oils, cleans, polishes and softens the harness all in one operation. Does not destroy the leather as soaps which contain large percentage of moisture, rosin and other cheap ingredients, but preserves and adds lustre and new life to the leather, instead of taking the oil out of it and causing it to rot and crack. Sold in 25c. tins, or \$1.00 for 5 lb. tins.

Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment



absolutely prevents and cures tender feet, corns, contracted feet, scratches, quarter cracks, seedy toe, pumice foot, founder, sand and toe cracks, brittle hoofs, and impaired frog.

It is the surest and quickest cure ever like magic. Corns yield to it at once. Be sure to get the genuine. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Cure



goes direct to the cause of the disease, purifies the blood, prevents weakening of the internal organs caused by impure blood or poisoned by absorbing the impure matter from the abscesses.

Free from poisons; works quickly, and differs entirely from so-called "distemper cures," which so often leave the horse with a cough, heaves, eruptions, etc. Pratts Cure cures and leaves no bad after-effects. 50c. a bottle.

Pratts Bag Ointment



is especially valuable for healing "caked udder" in cows, caused by injuries, scratches, blows or kicks, or from being over-distended with milk. If such troubles are not attended to at once, part, or all, of the udder may be destroyed.

Pratts Bag Ointment reduces the inflammation and promptly effects a cure. Sold in 25c. and 50c. boxes.

Pratts Calf Tonic

is a mild vegetable compound, which overcomes the many difficulties met in raising healthy calves. It tones up the digestive organs and the entire system, so that the calf receives full benefit from all its feed.

Pratts Calf Tonic prevents and cures scours, makes calves grow rapidly, and gives them a proper constitution to develop into good healthy and profitable cows, bulls or steers.

50c. packages; 12 lb. pails, \$2.00.

Pratts, Heave Cough and Cold Cure



is a positive remedy for heaves, coughs, colds and catarrh. A single day's treatment helps the worst case of heaves. Several doses show a vast improvement, and in a few days the cough will stop and the breathing be natural. It tones up the lungs and digestive organs, strengthens and purifies the blood.

It cures coughs and colds by strengthening the digestive and respiratory organs, loosens the phlegm in the throat and counteracts the inflammation and irritation. A "heavy" horse is worthless. Pratt's Heave Cure makes him valuable. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 packages.

Pratts

Cattle Instruments

Case No. 1, \$5.00. Case No. 2, \$10.00.
Pratts Lead Cow Probe, 25c.
Pratts Teat Bistoury or Slitter, \$1.50.
Pratts Teat Dilator, \$1.00.
Pratts Self-Retaining Milking Tube, 2 in. coin silver, 50c; plated, 30c.
Pratts Plain Milking Tube, 2 in. coin silver, 40c.; plated, 25c.
Pratts Teat Opener, 75c.
Pratts Trocar for Bloat, \$1.50.
Pratts Milk Fever Outfit, \$3.00 complete.

Pratts, Worm Powder



is a special preparation for the destruction of all kinds of worms in horses, cows, hogs and sheep. It is purely vegetable, has a strong tonic effect

that builds and helps the animal to regain strength, and is unquestionably the quickest, surest and most thorough worm-destroyer procurable. Sold in 50c. boxes.

Pratts, Condition Powder



is a mild stimulative, digestive tonic and regulator, acting quickly and beneficially on the blood, bowels, kidneys and digestive organs, thoroughly renovating them and driving out all diseases. It puts new life and vigor in all live stock, fattens them quickly, and prevents and cures diseases. It supplies just what animals need when kept in confinement and forced for all they can produce.

Sold in 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 packages; also in pails at \$2.00 and \$3.50.

Pratts, Cow Tonic



is a special preparation for cows only—free from poisons and mineral substances, and contains exactly those medicinal qualities which soothe and feed their nervous system, acts beneficially on the milk glands, increasing the quantity and quality of milk.

The effects of Pratt's Cow Tonic are permanent. Cows become stronger and more valuable the longer it is fed. Prove it with a fair test.

Sold at 50c. a package; \$2.00 for 12 lbs., and \$3.50 for 25 lbs. in pails.

Pratts, Poultry Regulator

(Formerly called Pratt's Poultry Food)

This is the original Poultry Regulator, in use by the most successful poultry-raisers everywhere.

It is entirely different from Pratt's Animal Regulator. It is composed of valuable imported roots, herbs and barks so blended as to make a perfect regulator, tonic and stimulant, suited to the constitution of the poultry.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator overcomes the difficulties met by every poultryman by regulating the blood, bowels and digestive organs of all fowls. Thus it keeps the birds in robust health, produces good, rich blood, healthy fat, sturdy muscles, strong bones, red combs and wattles, brilliant feathers and fertile eggs. It stands unrivaled as an egg-producer, and when regularly used, the hens lay throughout the year.

It prevents diseases and cures chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expels worms, prevents leg weakness, egg-eating and unnatural habits. It will also greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—making them grow bigger and quicker.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator costs but a few cents a week for a big flock, and it pays its cost many times over in the results it produces. Results are immediate and permanent.

Be sure to ask for Pratt's Poultry Regulator, made by "Pratt Food Co."—the original and best Poultry Regulator in America. Do not accept substitutes or imitation preparations.

25 lb. pails \$2.50, also in small packages and 100 lb. bags.



Pratts, Roup Cure

is a scientific preparation compounded into a fine powder, and, when mixed with water, is absorbed by the blood at once, purifying the system, allaying inflammation and reducing the fever. A 25c. box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and a 50c. box makes 38 gallons. Its cost is so reasonable that no poultryman can afford to be without it. It not only cures, but prevents roup, colds, canker, catarrh and diphtheria, and should be given to all fowls frequently to keep diseases away. Where it is used sickness is unknown. Remember a roupier hen never lays.

Pratt's Roup Cure is quite different from many so-called roup cures, which may cure a cold, but never a genuine case of roup.

Price, 25c. and 50c. a box. Order to-day. One box may save you hundreds of dollars.



Pratts, White Diarrhoea Remedy

(See page 58)

Millions of little chicks die annually from white diarrhoea. This disease can be both prevented and cured by the use of Pratt's Guaranteed White Diarrhoea Remedy. Regular size box 50c., mailed postpaid upon receipt of price. Also trial size box, 25c.

Pratts Head Lice Ointment



contracts many other diseases. Pratt's Head Lice Ointment prevents this. It is non-poisonous, and is also the best remedy for Scaly Legs. Sold in 10c. and 25c. tins.

causes immediate death to the Head Lice which kill so many thousands of little chicks yearly. Head Lice weaken the chick's health—and a chick in weakened condition easily

Pratts Gape Remedy



An unfailing guaranteed remedy for Gapes. If used in the drinking water from the start, until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown. Price 25c. and 50c. Will mail postpaid upon receipt of price.

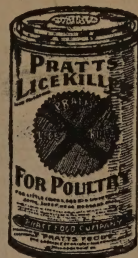
Pratts Cholera Remedy

(See page 46)



Cholera can be quickly cured by the use of Pratt's Cholera Remedy; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Also invaluable for sour crop, indigestion and bowel troubles. 25c. and 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Pratts Lice Killer (Powdered Form)



is entirely unlike any other preparation of the kind on the market to-day. It is non-poisonous and non-explosive, and, being stronger, has greater disinfecting qualities.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, sitting hens, and incubator chicks—with it nests, litter and dust baths are sprinkled. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs, and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs that ruin shrubbery, vines, plants and flowers. It is a valuable deodorizer and disinfectant, and should be used in all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. It also drives out moths and bugs from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. Refuse all imitations, and insist on getting the genuine Pratt's Lice Killer. Sold in 25c. and 50c. packages.

Pratts Liquid Lice Killer

is the strongest liquid preparation on the market for the destruction of poultry lice and lice on horses, cattle, cows and hogs; ticks on sheep, and fleas on cats and dogs. It is invaluable for household use, for cleaning and disinfecting drains, sinks, slop pails, cellars, stables and outhouses.



Pratt's Liquid Lice Killer is not only the surest, quickest and most effective, but also the cheapest.

Sold in 35c., 60c. and \$1.00 cans.
Cannot be mailed.

PRATT POULTRY STATION

FOR

Scientific Research and Experimental Work



1. Director's Home.
2. Brooder House.
3. Incubator Cellar, Feed Storage and Mixing Room.
4. Laying Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
5. Exhibition Breeding Pens.
6. 40 Colony Houses.

We desire to cordially invite all friends to visit our modern, up-to-date poultry plant, known as the Pratt Poultry Station, located at Morton, Delaware County, Pa., within 10 miles of the centre of Philadelphia, on the P., B. & W., Central Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There you will find a magnificent farm of nearly 100 acres, admirably situated for breeding vigorous fowls, with latest equipments, including a Giant Mammoth Incubator, with a season capacity of 40,000 eggs, a brooder house for over 4,000 little chicks, curtain and glass front laying houses, each accommodating 450 birds, numerous colony houses, in fact a *model* poultry plant. The Pratt Poultry Station is under the direction of well-known poultry experts who will be pleased at all times (*excepting Sundays*) to conduct visitors throughout the plant and to offer advice on all questions relating to poultry. If in the vicinity of Philadelphia be sure and see the Pratt Poultry Station. The knowledge gained from such a visit will be of material benefit.

If you cannot make a personal visit to the Poultry Farm, the next best plan is to write us. Our entire organization of poultry experts is at your service. Knowledge which it has taken them years to obtain is yours for the asking. This is part of the Pratt Food Company's service to their patrons. If you wish information about poultry houses, incubators, brooders and feeds, let us assist you. Or if you wish to get baby chicks, a setting of eggs, a trio, a pen or any number of pure bred fowls, simply name your favorite breed or breeds and quantity desired and we will promptly write giving complete information. In case of disease we stand ready to prescribe a special course of treatment, giving full instructions how to handle the birds, what remedies to apply, what special feed to give, etc. All this is free to our patrons, and the advice is tendered to you by our staff of poultry experts who have devoted their life's work to this most interesting and profitable of all vocations—the breeding and raising of fowl.

When writing on any of the subjects referred to on this page, address: Pratt Food Co., Poultry Service Department, Philadelphia, and your letter will at once be referred to the proper department.



Pratts
THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

ABOUT
HORSES
COWS and
HOGS